

USE GE FANS AND KEEP COOL



ANDERSEN MEYER & CO., LT

Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1850)

827 式拜禮號七十月六英港香

TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1919.

日十式月五

SINGLE COPY: 10 CTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE TERMS.

AMERICAN OBJECTION TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

WILL PEACE TREATY BE RATIFIED?

Washington, June 11.
In the Senate, the Republican leader, Senator Knox, introduced a resolution which declares that it is impossible for the Senate to concur in the provisions of the League of Nations, as drafted, and asks that the Covenant be separated from the Peace Treaty before being submitted for ratification to the Senate. It proposes that the Peace Treaty permit any nation to reserve the question of the League of Nations for further consideration.
The resolution has been referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. It is understood that the resolution is intended as an official notice to the Peace Conference that the Senate will oppose the ratification of the Peace Treaty.

VIEWS ON THE PROPOSAL.

New York, June 11.
The newspapers' lengthy comment on Senator Knox's resolution to separate the League of Nations Covenant and the Peace Treaty. The *World* and the *New York Times* condemn the resolution and point out that the Peace Conference of 1919 in endorsing the Treaty and the Covenant as a triumph for freedom, justice and democracy. They say the difference between Senator Knox's proposal and the League resolution is the difference between political sabotage and patriotic Americanism.
The *Sun* and *Herald*, which are opponents of the League, support the resolution.

DISTURBANCES IN MALTA.

THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

London, June 11.
Telegrams from Malta report some disturbances, apparently owing to unemployment, an agitation for autonomy and a report that the University will be abolished. The military were called out and there were some fatalities, but it is believed that order is now restored.

SITUATION IMPROVING.

Later.
Reuter learns that the latest reports from Malta indicate that the situation is improving. Marines have landed to deal with the looters.
The trouble is chiefly due to dearth of food and unemployment. Some of the students participating are aggrieved over some question affecting University degrees.
It is believed that four were killed and eight injured in the riots.

UKRAINIAN MISSION'S QUEST.

IT'S WANTS EXPLAINED.

London, June 11.
The Ukrainian Diplomatic Mission has arrived in London. Another is going to Washington.
The Mission has submitted its case to the Government and is satisfied at the sympathetic reception accorded to it by the Foreign Office.
The Mission informed Reuter's Agency that its great aim is to co-ordinate the military action of the Allies in Ukraine against Bolshevism, for which they want a formal recognition of the Ukrainian Republic. It declares that General Koltchak recently asked General Pohlman to co-operate against the Bolsheviks.

THE NEW EUROPEAN KINGDOM.

Belgrade, June 11.
France has recognized the Serbo-Croat-Slovene Kingdom. A communique states that after the Serbs occupied Kragujevac the Austrians signed an Armistice establishing a Serbian zone comprising Kragujevac and the neutral zone northward thereof.

U.S. TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

TO ATTRACT PRESIDENT WILSON'S ATTENTION.

New York, June 11.
Officials of the Telegraphists' Union have announced that a nation-wide strike of telegraphists, including cable operators, will be called to-day. The object is said to be to forcibly attract the attention of President Wilson by interrupting his daily cable service.

NEW ZEALAND'S PRESENT FINANCIAL POSITION.

HEAVY WAR DEBT.

Wellington, June 11.
The war has added £81,000,000 to the National Debt of New Zealand, which, roughly, is £170,000,000. Per head of population the national wealth is equal to £400, and per head in bank deposits £72.
The Savings Bank deposits increased from £19,000,000 in 1914 to £33,000,000 in 1918.

The acting Minister of Finance is optimistic regarding the financial future, providing the people realise their responsibility towards solving the industrial problems. He regards the industrial unrest as merely an outward sign of the great worldwide struggle for improvement.

GERMANY IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

THE VIEWS OF THE FRENCH.

Paris, June 11.
As regards the question of the admission of Germany to the League of Nations, the French viewpoint is that admission at present will be more inopportune and Germany should be admitted only after a period when the necessity of the peace dispositions of the League of Nations will be ascertained.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE OPERATIONS IN RUSSIA.

WILL DENIKIN AND KOLTCHAK MEET?

London, June 11.
Reuter has interviewed a British naval officer from the Black Sea who has been in very close touch with General Denikin's administration. He described the huge quantities of munitions, guns, tanks and aeroplanes, valued at £17,000,000 accumulated at Ekaterinodar and said the hundreds of British officers there are mostly specialists. General Denikin's troops are showing the greatest aptitude in aviation and in working the tanks. Several ships with munitions arrive weekly. The greatest importance is attached locally to the efforts to effect a junction between Denikin and Koltchak, which it is generally believed will be accomplished.
The officer commented on the good relations between the Turks and the Allies at Constantinople, where the Committee of Union and Progress is not much in evidence. Restaurants have exhibited the inscription "Welcome to our Allies".

BIG CAPTURES.

London, June 11.
The Admiralty announces that a British submarine operating in the Baltic has been overdue since June 4 and is presumed lost with all hands.

The War Office announces that General Denikin's troops are making encouraging progress. The cavalry on the Manich front has been placed under the command of General Wrangel, who has crossed the Manich River on a wide front and is pressing forward. The Volunteer Army, up to May 29, had captured 15,000 prisoners and sixty guns and reduced two Bolshevik Cavalry Divisions and three Infantry Divisions to skeletons. It is consequently estimated that the Bolshevik Tenth Army has been reduced to 10,000. Later news shows that the Volunteer Army and the Don Cossacks have considerably advanced all the along front. Jutovo, Tsaritzin and also Popov, Slavyansk, Bakmut and Berdiansk have been captured.

GERMANS OCCUPY WENDEN.

Copenhagen, May 11.
The Estonians, after sanguinary fighting, evacuated Wenden, which the Germans have occupied. The greatest indignation is felt throughout Estonia at the Germans' treacherous attack.

ALLIED REPLY TO GERMAN COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

MEMORANDUM TO DEAL WITH OBJECTIONS SERIALLY.

Paris, June 10.
It is improbable that the Allies will reply to the German counter-proposals before the second week. The reply will consist of a composite Memorandum dealing with the German objections serially and the various reasons for maintaining their own viewpoint.
The changes in the Treaty will probably be few. M. Clemenceau is of the opinion that Germany should not be regarded as permanently ineligible for membership of the League of Nations, but it is for the Allies and not Germany to decide the time at which she is considered fit for admission to the benefits and responsibilities of the League of Nations.

GERMANY TO BE REFUSED MANDATE FOR COLONIES.

Paris, June 11.
The Allies' reply to the German counter-proposals will refuse Germany's request for a mandate for the ex-German Colonies.

NO MORE HAGGLING.

Paris, June 11.
It is now taken for granted that the Allied Reply to the Germans will be final, and no further discussion will be allowed. A maximum period of a week will be granted to the German delegates to go to Berlin to consult their Government, and inform the Peace Conference of their reply.

PEACE COMMISSIONS' LABOURS ENDED.

Paris, June 11.
The Council of Four is actually in possession of all the reports and conclusions of the Commissions appointed to examine the various chapters of the German counter-proposals, except the Report on Economical Questions.—Havas.

ALLIED AND GERMAN DELEGATES CONFERENCE.

Paris, June 11.
M. Clemenceau had this morning an interview with Marshal Foch at the Ministry of War.
At Versailles a financial conference was held between the Allied and German delegates.—Havas.

FRENCH LABOUR TROUBLES.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE EXPECTED.

Paris, June 11.
A considerable number of workers in the metal industry and the tubes have resumed work. All measures necessary to cope with a railway strike have been taken. A general strike of coal miners is threatened.

PEACE TERMS TO BE IMPOSED ON BULGARIA.

Paris, June 11.
The Commission on Reparations and the Commission on Finance examined to-day the clauses to be inserted in the Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria.—Havas.

DELIMITATION OF HUNGARY'S FRONTIER.

Paris, June 11.
The Council of Five and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs dealt this morning with the delimitation of the Hungarian frontiers.—Havas.

THE ATTACK ON THE CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

Paris, June 11.
Bela Kun has forwarded a reply to the ultimatum of the Allies. He declares that the Czechs and Slovaks are not to be considered as enemies of the Czechs and Slovaks. According to the ultimatum, the Czechs and Slovaks are to be considered as enemies of the Czechs and Slovaks.



MR. G. HAUCHECORNE.

The new French Consul in Hongkong.

Mr. Hauchecorne succeeds Mr. Paul Kremer, who left Hongkong by the Empress of Asia last Thursday, on a well-deserved year's leave, after which it is hoped that he will return to his former post. First a Vice-Consul in this port, then acting Consul for France in 1915 and 1918, Mr. Kremer has been in the Colony for 13 years, during which time he acquired much popularity which culminated in the Armistice celebrations at the Hongkong Club, when he was the recipient of an ovation, not only as the representative of his country but also as a man whose hard work under trying circumstances was known and appreciated by all. His departure is the more regretted as on the Racecourse he was one of the most popular jockeys and owners. A largely attended farewell dinner, an account of which appeared in our columns, was given to him by the President and the members of the Hongkong Club before he left.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AFGHAN SITUATION.

AMIR'S REPLY RECEIVED.

Simla, June 15.
The Hazara, Peshawar, Bannu Kohat and Derawal areas are quiet, whilst the situation at Zhob is satisfactory, except for a minor disturbance, between sections of the Khetran tribe.
Quetta reports state that an Afghan camp has been pitched at Murgha, fifteen miles north-north-east of Chaman.
Reuter's special correspondent at Peshawar says the senior Afghan official, escorted by a couple of troopers, brought the Amir's reply yesterday to our lines at Dacca. The contents were announced.

THE GERMAN SURRENDER.

COULD NOT HAVE BEEN MORE COMPLETE.

London, June 11.
Speaking at the Mercer's Hall, where the Freedom of the Mercers' Company was conferred on him and Admiral Beatty, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig emphasised the completeness of Germany's military surrender. He said to have pressed forward after the great culminating defeat of the Germans on the Sambre on November 4, 1918, would have meant further loss of life, destruction of property and expenditure of money, while it could not have rendered Germany more helpless militarily than she was to-day, with her Army dissolved, her guns, transport and aeroplanes surrendered, and the crossings of the Rhine held by the Allies.—The surrender of the German Fleet was not more abject, complete or irrevocable than the surrender of the German Army.

INDEPENDENCE ADVOCATED FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S RETORT.

London, June 11.
Replying to the South African Nationalist deputation, headed by General Hertzog which visited him in Paris on the 5th instant in order to advocate the grant of independence to the two former Dutch Republics, Mr. Lloyd George declared that the South African Union rested on a fundamental agreement between the British and the Dutch elements and could not be dissolved by one party without the consent of the other. Great Britain could not agree to any action which meant the disruption of the Union. He emphasised that, besides enjoying complete domestic independence, the Union of South Africa occupied a very prominent place in world politics. It was futile to believe that South Africa could ever return to the isolation which was possible a century ago, and in the future League of Nations South Africa would have the same membership and status and far more influence than any other State outside the ranks of the Great Powers.

AUSTRIA'S PEACE TERMS.

NOTE NO. 1 OF AUSTRIA.

Paris, June 11.
Count Renner sent his first Note to M. Clemenceau last evening, vigorously protesting against the dismemberment of Austria, especially the separation of Bohemia and the Tyrol.
He declares that Austria has been deprived of her industries and will not be able to live.
The Note declares that German Austria will be deprived of its richest districts and four millions out of ten million German Austrians will be subjected to hostile foreign domination. It declares that what remains of German Austria cannot live. It would have to import 75 per cent of its foodstuffs. Furthermore, necessary imports could not be covered by exports, because all export industries are being taken from Germany. Austria's economic existence would be completely destroyed and the German people would be deprived of the benefits of the League of Nations.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 6.15-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast.—Rain, Barometer—29.54. Temperature 2 p.m.—83. Humidity 2 p.m.—83.

LEST WE FORGET.

September 3rd.—Still at Rethel, on guard over prisoners. The houses are charming inside. The middle class in France has magnificent furniture. We found stylish pieces everywhere and beautiful silk, but in what a state! Good God!

Every bit of furniture broken, mirrors smashed. The Vandals themselves could not have done more damage. This place is a disgrace to our army. The inhabitants who fled could not have expected, of course, that all their goods would have been left intact after so many troops had passed. But the column commanders are responsible for the greater part of the damage, as they could have prevented the looting and destruction. The damage amounts to millions of marks; even the safes have been attacked.

In a solicitor's house, in which as luck would have it, all was in excellent taste, including a collection of old lace and Eastern works of art, everything was smashed to bits.

I could not resist taking a little memento myself here and there. One house was particularly elegant, everything in the best taste. The hall was of light oak; I found a splendid aquasium under the staircase and a camera for Felix.—Extracts from diary of an officer of the 178th German Regiment, 12th (Saxon) Corps.

COMPANY MEETING.

MESSRS. WM. POWELL, LTD.

The eighteenth ordinary meeting of shareholders of the above Company was held at the offices of the Company, to-day, at noon. Mr. G. C. Moxon presided and there were present Mr. J. W. Taylor, (Director), Mr. H. O. Holt, (Secretary) and Messrs. G. Martin and E. Mauricio.

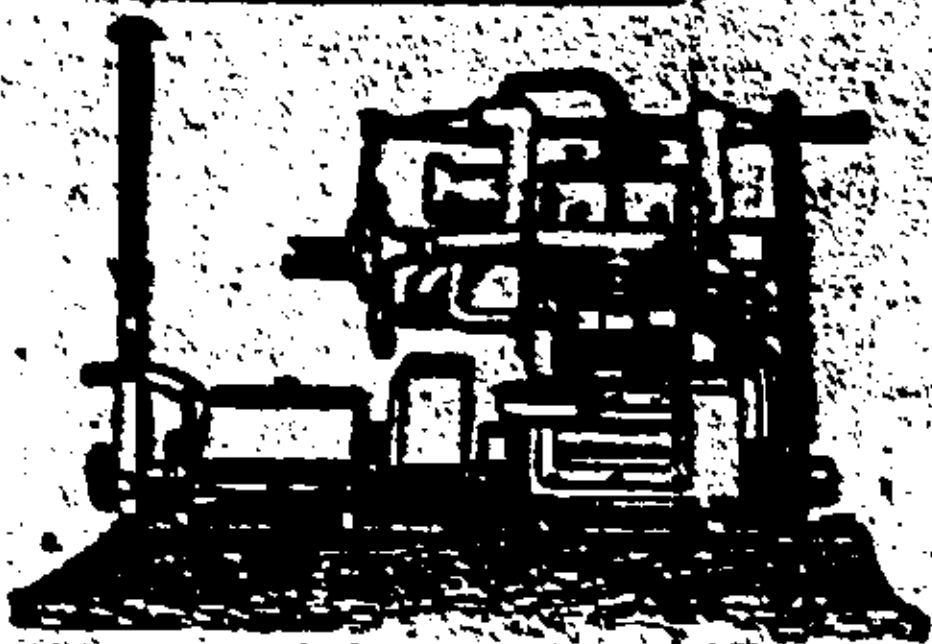
The Chairman said.—Gentlemen, The report and balance sheet of our account for the year ending February 28th, 1919, has been in your hands for some days, and I will, with your permission, take them as read. It is with pleasure that your Board is enabled to lay before you the figures disclosed in the balance sheet, which must be considered very satisfactory in view of the difficult period passed through, and I have practically nothing to say in addition to what is contained in the report. Perhaps I should mention, that the stock has been carefully checked, and everything possible has been done to get it correctly certified. The current year has opened in a satisfactory manner. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts as presented, I shall be pleased to answer any questions that shareholders may put to the best of my ability.

Mr. E. Mauricio seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. H. O. Holt proposed, and Mr. E. Mauricio seconded, the re-election to the Board of Directors of Mr. G. C. Moxon, and the motion was carried.

Mr. G. Martin proposed, and Mr. E. Mauricio seconded, the re-election to the Board of Directors of Mr. J. W. Taylor, and the motion was carried.

The Chairman proposed, and Mr. H. O. Holt seconded, the election as auditors for the ensuing year of Messrs. J. Smith, Bede and Partners, and the motion was carried.



THORNYCROFT AND KELVIN MARINE MOTORS.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.



Malthoid Roofing

SOLE AGENTS—
BRADLEY & CO., LTD. (MACHINERY DEPT.).
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment—
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value.
No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of
Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1883.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE MANILA ROPE

3 STRAND 1 1/2 to 1 3/4" CIRCUMFERENCE	CABLE LAID 5 to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE	4 STRAND 3 to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
--	---	---------------------------------------

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

LIQUEUR GRAND MARNIER.

CORDON
ROUGE & JAUNE
**CALDBECK
MACGREGOR
& CO.**

15, Queen's Road, Central
Telephone No. 75.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

MR. D. SUGA Mrs. A. SUGA
MR. L. HONDA Mrs. S. HONDA
8 Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for ship-
building and engineering works.
Largest and best assorted stock
in the Colony.

SINCON & CO.,
(Established A. D. 1880.)
HING LUNG ST. Phone 515

MEE CHEUNG ICE HOUSE STREET.

FOR
EXPERT PHOTOGRAPHY
DEVELOPING, PRINTING,
ENLARGING A SPECIALITY.
STORE OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,

in which are vested the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
CO., LTD.

AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Companies are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

MASSAGE HALL
23, FLOWER STREET.
MR. T. TAKAYE,
MR. MORITA.
CERTIFICATED MASSEURS.
PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES
IF DESIRED.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)

enables traders throughout the World to
communicate direct with English
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
in each class of goods. Besides being a
complete commercial guide to London and
suburbs, it contains lists of
EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the goods they ship, and the Colonies
and Foreign Markets they supply; also
PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES
of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc.,
in the principal Provincial Towns and in
Industrial Centres of the United Kingdom
Gives Lists of Merchants and Dealers
seeking

BRITISH AGENCIES

can now be printed under each trade in
which they are interested at a cost of £1
for each trade heading. Larger advertise-
ments from £5 to £12.
A copy of the directory will be sent by post
on receipt of postal order for £1 10 0.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.
8, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

WILLARD-DEMPEY FIGHT WILL IT TAKE PLACE IN LONDON?

Engage Corri writes in the
Edinburgh Evening Dispatch as
follows—

News that a serious effort is
being made to have the Willard-
Dempey fight in London comes
as a matter of course. From the
day they were matched it was
obvious that there would be diffi-
culty in finding a place to hold
it. First this and then that State let it be
known that they would have no
fight, but Tex Rickard, surely the
most daring promoter in the
world, declared that there need
be no trouble—he had a place,
and that when the day came he
would have a ring pitched and a
brand new arena capable of hold-
ing up to 100,000 people.

When he succeeded in getting
Willard to agree to fight—and
who would not put on the gloves
for £20,000 (the price which the
mountain of a cowboy is to re-
ceive)—he set out to beat down
all opposition, but even Rickard,
who can do most things, has not
succeeded, and it is my opinion
that so far as America is concerned
he will be saddled with two
fighters and a load of expenses.

In other words, the bar is very
much up against irrepressible Tex.
So now there is talk of Willard
and Dempey being shipped to
London so that they might decide
their little affair. Various gentle-
men in this country have reduced
themselves to a syndicate, and
put down £1000 as a guarantee of
good faith. They have given it
out that they will offer a purse up
to £20,000, which may be cut up
anyhow—just a matter for Willard
and Dempey merely.

THE MEMORY OF RENO.

Well, I admire the boldness of
those gentlemen and I await
developments with interest and
much keenness. Whether Rickard
is pulling the strings on their
behalf in America I do not de-
finitely know. I should say he
is, for unless he can get permis-
sion to bring off the fight in his
country, it is to his interest to
transfer his "bargain" to who-
ever seeks it. It may appear
curious to the man in the street
that the authorities are up against
big boxing in America which breeds so many
boxers, and where, boxing is so
tremendously popular. The fact
is that the memory of Reno
remains, and when they talked
about Willard and Dempey, I
knew that there would be trouble.
When Jeffries and Johnson
fought, I wrote that I would be
surprised if that contest did not
do much harm and that the time
would be long before there was
another world's heavyweight
match in the States, and there
is every indication that I then
diagnosed the position of things
correctly.

It is much to be regretted that
Dempey and Willard have the
authorities against them, for we
do really want to know whether
Willard is a world beater, and
were he to meet Dempey, we
should get a pretty reliable
estimate of his worth, also
whether there is anyone in Europe
to beat him.

The offer which has been cabled
out to the men is handsome
enough, goodness knows and it is
one which Dempey and his
supporters will seize with both
hands. But it takes two to make
a fight and, after all the years
that have gone since he took
the championship from Johnson,
Willard's decision must still be
awaited.

TALE OF A "SQUARED" MATCH.

They tell me that Willard is a
very rich man, and is not particu-
lar whether he fights or not.
I am also told that the notion
that he is not a really great
fighter is all wrong; that, in fact,
he is not only a very big
man, but can box with any
of the heavy-weights. I have not
seen him, but I will repeat what
I frequently said—that his victory
over Johnson, which gave the
title to him, did not impress me
over much.

I do not think that Johnson was
anything like he was when
he met and beat poor old Jeff.
The story that Johnson was paid
to lose I do not believe. I am
sure that Willard won on his
merits. But all the same, I have
yet to be convinced that he is the
mighty boxer and fighter a world's
champion should be.

Like everyone else, I should
like to see Willard and Dempey
over here. But suppose they
accept the London offer, which is
the place large enough to allow
the promoters to get their money
back? We have no building to
take in the huge army of specta-
tors necessary to make this fight
a paying proposition. I see it
stated that arrangements would
be made to accommodate between
60,000 and 70,000 spectators.



ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
4, Des Voeux Road,
Central.

DEAFNESS

AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.
Scores of apparently "hopeless" cases
have been completely cured by the
well known "French Orlene."
NOTHING EQUALS THIS SIMPLE
REMEDY. Price 4/6 per Box.
Booklet Free.
Orlene Co., Station Rd., Croydon, Eng.
Any good class Druggist can obtain
this remedy to your order, or it can be
obtained direct from us upon receipt
of cost.

WAR MEMORIALS.

We note that the joint
Committee appointed by Allied
residents in Tokyo and Yoko-
hama to formulate a scheme for
the erection of a permanent
memorial in honour of Yokohama
and Tokyo boys of Allied
nationality who laid down their
lives in the war, has two propo-
sals under consideration. One
is the erection of an archway
with iron gate at the Bluff
entrance to the General Ceme-
tery, combined with a stone and
iron railing along the upper road,
and the other is the erection of
a monument on a prominent
site in Yamashita-cho. The
Committee is reported as feeling
that these two proposals do not
exhaust the possibilities, in which
they are probably right, and
therefore invite further sugges-
tions. Nothing has been heard
for some time of the work of the
Committee appointed in Kobe for
the same purpose. Perhaps if a
decision were reached or some
tentative scheme put forward,
the collecting of the necessary
funds would be facilitated. At
Yokohama and Tokyo, we notice,
the collecting of the money is to
follow the decision as to the form
the memorial is to take—perhaps
the wisest course in the circum-
stances.—Japan Chronicle.

be made to accommodate between
60,000 and 70,000 spectators.

I assume that the London
syndicate, if they are successful
in getting Willard and Dempey,
intend to have the ring pitched in
the open. What's wrong with
Stanford Bridge? is being asked.
Nothing, of course, but I for doubt
whether it could be got such a
fight. To have a contest for the
world's title in the heart of Lon-
don and in the open air would
hardly do.

Personally, I should be very
chary to spend anything up to
£50,000 (which sum would have
to be spent on such a match) for
a contest in the open in this
country. We have never taken
kindly to fights in the open, and
I don't believe we ever will.
However, this is no concern of
mine. What interests me is the
fact that a serious attempt is
being made to get Dempey and
Willard here. We don't know
what is likely to happen in a few
days.

Assuming that they will head
for London, they will fight some-
time in July, and once they are
here we shall have Carpenter
demanding to be matched with
the winner. But whatever tran-
spires you may take it from me
that this will be a record boxing
summer; nothing like it before.
It is pretty certain that Jimmy
Wild will be matched for the
bantam championship, and we
know that Carpenter is to fight
either Beckett or Goddard. In
two or three months London will
be chockful of fighters.

GERMAN SUBMARINES FOR JAPAN.

PROPOSALS FOR SINKING.

Concerning the ultimate fate
of the seven German submarines
which are expected to reach
Yokosuka towards the end of
June, the *Morich* says that they
will probably be sunk after they
have been submitted to inspection
of notables, apportioned to the
different naval stations for a full
study of their construction by
specialists, and thrown open to
general inspection.

According to a telegram receiv-
ed in reliable quarters quite
recently, says the *Osaka Journal*,
Britain and America adhere stub-
bornly to their view in favour of
the destruction of the German
warships in defiance of the differ-
ent opinion expressed by the
other members of the Allies, and
the present indication is that the
Anglo-American view will eventu-
ally prevail at the Supreme War
Council of the Allies. The
Morich gives the above report
the strength of a Kure message,
and the reliability of the source of
this information may well be
questioned.

"THE DOWNPOUR."

A COMEDY OF THE PRESS
BUREAU.

Now that the Press Bureau is
in articulo mortis with no
mourners round its couch, the
story, hitherto unwritten, of one
of its characteristic freaks of
censorship may be of interest.
The fun began with the publica-
tion of an advertisement in the
Sunday Times, of July 28 last,
which commenced as follows—

A DOWNPOUR!

Rain, Rain, Rain, Rain, Rain,
Rain, Rain—the rain it raineth
every day—from Sunday morn-
ing to Saturday night—with just
a glimmer of sunshine
flicked in here and there to
show there's no ill-
feeling—allotment holders all
happy with fine crops of carrots,
onions, cabbages and peas, but
L.G.O. drivers hitching their capes
up to their chins and the Specials
wondering why in the name of
St Swithin and all that's holy
they ever took the job on—and
the farmers and our old pals the
costers on tenter-hooks all the
time, not knowing where they are
going to fetch up—with an occa-
sional blessing on the persons for
not minding their own business.

Four days later the following
letter was received—

Official Press Bureau.

Whitehall, S.W. 1.

1st August, 1918.

On the front page of the
Sunday Times, of July 28 there
appears an advertisement headed
"A Downpour," which constitutes
a serious breach of the instruc-
tions issued to the Press in regard
to weather reports. We shall be
glad to receive an explanation of
how you came to publish this
advertisement.

The Editor.

Sunday Times.

To this the Editor replied as
follows—

Is your letter to be taken au-
serieux? We cannot understand
how the advertisement in question
can be regarded as being an in-
formative statement of the in-
struction issued to the Press in
regard to weather reports. We shall
be glad to receive an explanation of
how you came to publish this
advertisement.

Official Press Bureau.

Whitehall, S.W. 1.

3rd August, 1918.

In reply to your letter of yes-
terday, our letter of the 1st
August was certainly intended to
be taken seriously, and we do
not understand your inquiry. An
advertisement which states that
it has been raining from Sunday
morning till Saturday night,
which is headed "A Downpour"
in large letters, and which is
followed by the word "Rain!"
repeated seven times is as serious
a breach of the instructions issued
to the Press in regard to
weather reports as can be
imagined, and we still await
your explanation.

The Editor.

Sunday Times.

It was impossible to argue
seriously with such wooden head-
ed obfuscation, and the Editor,
with past experience of the
Bureau, decided to await the
consequence implied in this por-
tentious communication. Events
justified him; for the Bureau
tamely submitted to be ignored.

PREMO CAMERA

\$1.50 ONLY

Kodak Catalogue Free on
application

A. TACK & CO.
26, Des Voeux Rd. Central.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—£1,250,000)

General Managers of Chinese Property, and
Chinese and Foreign Loans, and
Mortgages, and all other business
connected therewith.

ATTORNEY, in Canton and Hongkong,
China and elsewhere on application.
The San Chai Co., Ltd.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

DELICIOUS ICES

There is nothing more refreshing
than hot, sticky days than iced
drinks, especially if they are
prepared by THE ALEXANDER CAFE
WAY. Let us Prove Our's are best.

THE ALEXANDER CAFE

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

HEAD OFFICE & GARAGE—24 & 25 DES VOEUX RD., GEN.
BRANCHES 157 PRAYA EAST & 26 NATHAN RD., KOWLOON.

SOLE AGENTS FOR—
"CHANDLER," "HUDSON," "OVERLAND"
AND
ELGIN MOTOR CARS

HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLES

AGENTS FOR STERLING TYRES
NEW CARS & TYRES IN STOCK

TEL. 482. BEST CARS IN THE COLONY. TEL. 482.
FOR HIRE.

PROMPT SERVICE EXPERT DRIVERS

THE SIAM INDUSTRIES SYNDICATE TOILET AND WASHING SOAP

Samples & Prices on Application to

FOOK LEE & CO.

Phone 1174 & 1950. Sole Agents.

STAR GARAGE

Tel. No. 3017.
49, Des Voeux Road Central
HONGKONG.

New Cars on Hire & For Sale.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

PHONE NO. 1116. 25, WING WOO ST.
CENTRAL.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

Being agents for the above
company, we are prepared to
issue POLICIES against FIRE
and MARINE RISKS at cur-
rent rates.

For further particulars,
please apply to
UNION TRADING CO.,
General Agents.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS
for the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.



TWO

DELICIOUS AND REFRESHING

SUMMER DRINKS

WATSON'S
LEMON SQUASH

AND

LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

CRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TELEPHONE 436.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, by an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamsham, Canton, who are our agents there.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1919.

HONGKONG-KOWLOON COMMUNICATIONS

QUESTION.

The importance of having either a bridge or tunnel connecting Hongkong with the Mainland is brought home with considerable force when we come to the time of the year when a possible suspension of the ferry service has to be considered, every hour. The number of foreign assistants in Hongkong firms who are compelled to seek accommodation in Kowloon increases every month, and the disorganisation of business that is likely to occur in the event of the ferry service being held up owing to a typhoon, would be a serious matter.

It is high time the Kowloon question was seriously taken in hand and some tangible evidence given by the Government that it is intended to face this ever-growing problem. We have been told that a scheme to deal with the housing problem has been formulated and has received the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and has also been made known to Sir Reginald Stubbs. If that is so, why has not something been done? The only explanation for delay that occurs to us is that it is intended to await the arrival of our new Governor before getting to work. If that surmise be correct, we regret that we cannot see any necessity whatsoever for delay. The presence or absence of the Governor-designate in Hongkong cannot have the least bearing on the matter. The work should be put in hand immediately. H.E. Mr. Severn is fully acquainted with the situation. It has to be remembered that qualified men will possibly have to be brought out from home to enable the carrying out of the Government schemes and so far as we are aware, these men have not even yet been appointed. That part only deals with the housing problem. The question of communications has not been seriously considered by the Government, so far as we know, except from the point of running a ferry service. A ferry service would mean the expenditure of much money which the mainland were constructed. So far as we can see, there can be no sound argument against this step being taken sooner rather than later. One or two far-seeing gentlemen in the Colony have gone to the length of drawing up plans for both bridge and tunnel and have put them forward as suggestions for Hongkong's War Memorial. We have reason to think that some people entertain the idea that the adaptation of these suggestions is not beyond the bounds of possibility. We would discuss such people of any idea of the kind, for what we are more likely to get for our Memorial, as matters now stand, is a new City Hall, and there have been powers at work in this connection that the general public have very little idea of.

At present, it is useless for those who realise the urgent necessity for attention being given to the matter of communication between Hongkong and the Mainland to hope that the difficulty will be solved by means of a War Memorial. There must be no further delay. This Kowloon problem must be seriously faced. After all is said and done, there is no real difficulty. It means the expenditure of public money, of which there is ample supply, and the disregard of vested interests. It is a fact that the Government has been able to give its attention to urgent matters such as that under notice, such as the proposed railway, and the policy we urge is to give attention to the communication between Hongkong and the Mainland.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

TOO OFFICIAL.

From the incident which we reported yesterday of a coolie who was roughly handled by a lunko, the latter making himself scarce after he had apparently given full vent to his feelings, it is evident that some of the lesser members of the Force need a little instruction as to what they may or may not do whilst carrying out their duties. The other day in Kowloon, just outside the Station Hotel, we saw a big brute of an Indian constable go up to a ricksha coolie who was squatting on the shafts of his vehicle and kick him two or three times just because the ricksha did not happen to be in the gutter. Last evening also, we saw an Indian constable on duty at the Kowloon Ferry wharf swing a coolie across the face with his cane, because the coolie was too eager to get a fare. We are all for the proper regulation of traffic, but the way to deal with the trouble-makers is to arrest them when they cause bother, not to indulge in assaults. Some of these police need to be told that they cannot take the law into their own hands. They are much too fond of doing that at present.

NEW LOAN PROCEDURE.

Reuter informed us yesterday of a revolutionary departure in the history of British Loans, which is to be found in the fact that the new Loan just floated includes annual drawings of bonds for redemption, the holders of such bonds to receive a bonus. This looks to us to be something after the manner of the Premium Bond scheme, which is followed in many Continental countries, but against the adoption of which there has been a deal of opposition displayed in religious and other quarters at home. Frankly, we should like to see the Premium Bond system in full operation, for we are sure that it would be productive and yield much money to the State. It is not a gamble in the sense of something being risked for nothing; it merely means that investors' bonds are periodically drawn and prizes are awarded to those who happen to strike the lucky numbers. These prizes are made possible because the bonds bear a slightly lower rate of interest than they otherwise would do. But the great point is that no investor ever loses the money he puts in; he eventually redeems his deposit in full, with interest added. Of course, the fact that the drawing of big prizes is possible is an extra inducement to take up bonds. But to regard that as an extra inducement to take up bonds, is, in our opinion, to take a very narrow and puritanical view of the question.

WHAT ABOUT PEACE?

We are getting rather tired of the proposals, counter-proposals, and replies to enemy submissions on the peace question. The extensions of time-limits are also wearying to read about. It is now over seven months since the Germans were compelled to sue for an Armistice, and yet we have no definite idea as to when the Peace Treaty is likely to be signed. When will all the parleying stop? To the ordinary, straight-thinking man, the prime fact is that the Germans have been defeated, and, to the person of such a type, the point occurs that all that is needed is to fix the punishment and see that it is promptly carried out. Let us reverse the situation. Supposing the Germans had won, does anyone imagine for a moment that the Allies would have been given the privilege of making counter-proposals? The idea is absurd. The beaten nations would merely have been told what was expected of them, and, however harsh the decree, it would have been insisted on to the very letter. The present procedure is something like the case of a criminal being sentenced and then asked to make counter-proposals in order that he shall not be seriously inconvenienced. Isn't it about time the Huns were told that they must swallow the whole of the bitter pill or else submit to an operation which will be much more painful?

HONGKONG POLICE RETURN.

Amongst the passengers who arrived in Hongkong on the S.S. Sado Maru yesterday, were Sergeant W. E. Wilson and Constable C. Kennedy, both of whom were transferred to active service and left Hongkong on the Empress of Japan in July, 1917.

DAY BY DAY.

DIPLOMACY IN THE ART OF MAKING OTHERS BELIEVE THAT YOU REALLY DON'T WANT SOMETHING THAT YOU CAN'T GET.

A woman who was identified as Li Tse was found with a fractured skull in Yau-mai yesterday. An attempted murder is suspected.

During the 48 hours ended June 16, there were six cases of bubonic plague in the City of Victoria, with six deaths, all Chinese, and one case of enteric fever, English, and no deaths.

The Consul General for the Netherlands has received a telegram from the Government of Netherlands India stating that the import prohibition on foreign tea has been repealed.

Mr. W. H. Timbrell has been appointed Assistant District Inspector under the Fokien District Inspectorate of the Chinese Government Salt Revenue Department.

A small fire which broke out this morning at 33, Queen's Road Central, was quickly extinguished before any damage was caused. The fusion of some electric wires is believed to have been the cause.

There are eleven cases to come before the June Criminal Sessions, to-morrow, including that of Sergeant Tulloch. Six cases will be dealt with by the Pusing Judge and five by the Chief Justice.

The Hongkong Tramway returns for the week ending June 14, state that the receipts were \$14,630 as compared with \$12,685 for the same period last year. The aggregate receipts for 24 weeks were \$342,253 as compared with \$319,419 for the corresponding period last year.

Cinema-goers are reminded that "Moral Suicide" will be screened, by special request, at the Victoria Theatre at the matinee to-morrow (Wednesday). As there were crowded houses last week, when it was produced, we have no doubt that the same will be the case to-morrow. This will be the last opportunity of witnessing this superb film.

A Chinese employed at Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., was this morning sent to prison for six weeks for stealing two purses, three pieces of soap and a Gillette razor. Mr. Webb, of the Company, said that he had the man under suspicion for some time, and yesterday saw him take a box of soap and hide it behind a counter. When the watchman searched the man as he was leaving the shop, he found the stolen articles hidden about his person.

Last December, Ng Chan, a hawker, was brought before the Magistrate and fined \$7 for hawking in a prohibited area. This made him chary of undergoing arrest again. Yesterday he hawked in Barrow Street, which place is taboo to all hawkers. When a Chinese constable came up to put him under lock and key, Ng flatly refused to be arrested. He flung himself full-length on the ground, and adopted passive resistance. The constable was helpless to deal with him, and he sought help by blowing his whistle. A crowd of Chinese employees from the M. Y. San Factory, which was nearby, gathered round, and one of them, in indignation roused by the manner in which the constable dragged the hawker along the street, forcefully interfered, and found himself grabbed by the constable on a charge of obstructing the Police. With the assistance of another policeman, the hawker was at length bodily carried to a ricksha and brought to the station. The Chinese who thought it his business to interfere on behalf of his unfortunate countryman was today fined \$5 by Mr. R. O. Hutchison, in spite of his protestation that, being a new-comer to the country, he could not be so reckless as to interfere with a constable. The hawker was fined \$7 or 13 days.

COST OF THE NAVY.

Compared with the year before, there was an increase of nearly \$22,000,000 in the cost of the Navy for the year ending March, 1918. The cost is set out in detail in the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General on the Navy Appropriation account for that period, just issued.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

BY "AJAX."

I am told that one of the first things that Sir Reginald Stubbs, our new Governor, will do will be to abolish the Government opium monopoly. The Hongkong Government gets a revenue of over two million dollars from this monopoly, which consists in getting the drug from India and selling it for local consumption. Of course, more is sold than is consumed in the Colony. The whole thing is an anomaly, that the British Government should attempt the suppression of opium and at the same time act as the seller of the drug to the Chinese. Therefore, it is not unlikely that Sir Reginald Stubbs may abolish it altogether. China has a certain number of years within which to rid the country of the cultivation of the poppy. It is curious that under the heads of revenue in the Blue Book there appear practically no reference to the profits obtained by the Hongkong Government from the sale of opium. The item "Licenses and Internal Revenue not otherwise specified" \$15,301,189 is vague. I presume that \$2,000,000 are opium profit not included in the new amount. Moreover, there is no special reference in the summary of imports. The whole thing is apparently camouflaged. It would be better for the Colony's conscience to make a clean breast of the whole business and get rid of this trade.

While discussing drugs, I may mention that residents in the Colony are complaining about the present exorbitant prices for liquors. "When are we going to have the prices of liquors reduced?" is a query that has been addressed to me. It is amusing to be told the cock-and-bull story that supplies have been restricted. It is well-known that Hongkong has enormous stocks of liquor, and presumably most of this has been imported under very favourable rates of exchange, being sold to-day at what must be a very, very, handsome profit. There are some in the trade who have never been slow to raise the prices when the dollar was against them, but we have yet to hear of any action in the other direction, namely, when the dollar has been in their favour. The present price of a peg of whisky is 45 cents at the Hongkong Hotel and 33 cents at the Club. There was a time in Hongkong when these kinds of refreshments could be had for 15 or 20 cents, when the dollar was about 1s. 11d. With the dollar at 3s. 6d. we to-day pay on the average over 35 cents per peg. I leave it to some of our mathematicians to work out the difference in prices. Some one who knows something of the liquor trade might be good enough to enlighten us as to how the local prices compare with prices from wholesale Loh Hongkong.

There was a time, not so very long ago, when gin was sold at 60 cents a bottle in the Colony. To-day the price is \$2.70. Although recently this intoxicant has come down \$5 on the wholesale price per case, the prices at the bar, as I am told, are the same. Of course, some temperance advocates will say the higher the price of intoxicants the less consumed. This is no more true in the case of liquors than of opium. The craving is still there with most people, as evidenced by the fat dividends paid by companies specialising in the sale of wines. Now, having touched upon the whisky topic, what about our food supplies? When we consider the prices ruling at present with those ruling before the war, there is little justification for the exorbitant prices now obtaining for certain commodities. We know that ample supplies have come to hand since the Armistice and that Hongkong has never really suffered much want of anything during the war. We also know that many, many moons have elapsed since the market prices were revised. Newspapers seem to have wearied of well-doing in publishing these lists, but newspapers cannot altogether be blamed since prices have not been altered. A few alterations have from time to time been made, but no attempt has ever been made by the Food Committee to give a daily or weekly guide to householders of the ruling market prices. A weekly or daily market price-list would be a boon to hundreds and would be a check on the deceptions of the compradors. The Food Committee say most sublimely: "Let us know when the compradors overcharge us and we will forthwith make good the overcharge." That's all very comforting, but also in the Colony.

CARELESS MEDICINE MAN.

CHARGED WITH CAUSING CHILD'S DEATH.

Never was a medicine man in such an unfortunate position as Lau Ping-nam. A Chinese woman at 4 o'clock yesterday morning brought to him at his home in Reclamation Street, her two-year-old daughter who suffered from influenza. He had some efficacious medicine, but how to make the child take it was a problem, as she would not open her mouth. A bright idea flashed across the brilliant intellect of the learned medicine man—he would try to coax the child to open her mouth by the application of a bottle of liquid ammonia to her nose. He succeeded, beyond his wildest dreams, but the melancholy part of the story was that the child screamed and kicked lustily and the bottle was jerked in the physician's hands, with the unfortunate result that some of the contents splashed into the open mouth of the infant, from whence it got into the lungs and caused death. The medicine man was arrested and this morning charged by R.O. Inspector Gerrard, before Mr. R.O. Hutchison at the Magistracy, with manslaughter.

Inspector Gerrard said that a certain amount of carelessness had to do with the death of the child. Ammonia was powerful stuff and some of it fell on the mother of the child and scorched her hands. The accused, who knew the dangerous character of the chemical, should have exercised care in handling it. As the child was suffering from influenza, death might have come from this sickness, but Dr. Smalley, who made an examination of the deceased child, was of the opinion that the immediate cause of death was affection of the lungs by the ammonia.

The case was remanded, bail being allowed for the accused, subject to the approval of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

householders would prefer to have a reliable tariff of prices which they can enforce upon their compradors without the aid of the Food Committee. This Food Prices Committee is a mixed blessing.

Then, again, what about the price of coal? The Prices Current and Market Report issued by the Chamber of Commerce reports *ad nauseam* every fortnight under the heading of coal: "Not advisable to quote at present." Why is it inadvisable to quote? Is there not enough coal coming forward? Is it not a fact that freights have lowered very considerably, since the Armistice?

Crime is still rampant, and the way daring burglaries are carried out in the heart of the Colony without trace of the culprits leaves us cold. Shrewd observers are unanimous in their opinion that the whole Police Force should be re-organised. Take the Chinese detectives, when they are out on duty. There is no supervision over them. If you watch the streets at night, you will never see a European detective out after midnight. How on earth can you, therefore, expect a detection of crime. In any well-conducted or organised Police Force, the supervision and detection of crime is the primary duty of the Police-man. Well, it is extraordinary that not even three per cent. of the cases are apprehended when a man is out in the street on duty. If there is a robbery the reserve detectives and all the information concerning the robbery is imparted to them. Any result comes from that information, if there is any individual detection, so that Chinese detectives in the street on duty do not gain three per cent. of the arrests. All they do may possibly be to go to tea houses. At any rate, they are not in the streets, and he will tell you he can never see a Chinese detective after midnight.

A few weeks ago I referred to the rumoured intention of the Hongkong Government to fill the C.S.P. ship by the appointment of an expert. From India and the Straits Settlements the Hongkong Government may succeed in getting a good man. For instance, Sir Edward Henry, the great finger-print expert, who introduced the finger-print system in the Metropolitan Police, was previously head of the Criminal Investigation Department in India. He is a very competent man, and also in the Colony.

TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Everything from silk stockings to tooth paste, which are considered "not to be absolute necessities of life," are now taxed by the United States Government. Ice cream sodas and sundae both are taxed, as are also, today, films, candy, chewing gum, talcum powder, tooth paste and cosmetics. Clothing is taxed, including men and women's silk hose, underwear, hats and shoes, articles which are usually considered necessary in one's wearing apparel. Carpets, rugs, picture frames, trunks, valises, handbags and umbrellas also are taxed. According to the plan of the revenue collector, these taxes are to be paid by the consumer to the seller, and then turned in by the merchant to the Government.

Mr. Charles Fry recalled to the Poetry Society the other day Browning's admission of his obscurity: his usual reply to all anxious inquirers was, "Well, the passage had a meaning when I wrote it, but I have forgotten what it was." To a greater or less extent, that is the experience of all writers; and it accounts for the partiality of literary authors for revising the works of their youth. But Browning was quite cheerful about it. When Mr. Arthur Russell introduced him to the Chinese Ambassador, with the remark that they were both poets, Browning inquired what style of verse His Excellency cultivated. "Chiefly the epigrammatical," was the reply. "Ah, then we are doubly brothers," said Browning.

Writing to his friend Admiral Marx in 1894, George Meredith states: "Clemenceau is the one prominent political Frenchman whom I respect and esteem mentally, morally, and cordially—a Frenchman and more." Of how few that we admire can we say it. Most of them, noble fellows though they are, beat about as hard bound in their French blood as an inland sea. Hugo, for an example. I hope you will tell M. Clemenceau that I regret with all my heart the state of health and occupation which withhold from me the honour of making my bow to him. This, written thirty-five years ago, is almost prophetic. It is eloquent at least of that extreme intellectual insight into character which is the first, perhaps, of the many remarkable characteristics of the great novelist.

Italy has given the Austrians a sharp reminder of their defeat by claiming the pictures which were forcibly removed from Venice by its Austrian rulers eighty years ago, and which have since formed some of the chief treasures of the Imperial Gallery and other Vienna Museums. In 1866 Italy was forced, under protest, to renounce her right to these Venetian masterpieces by Veronese, Tintoretto, Carpaccio, and other great men, but she is now free to insist on their recovery. The Viennese authorities were told that, if they made difficulties, their food supplies would be stopped. That is the kind of language which Germans understand. Italy has suffered so much from alien invaders that we are heartily glad to see her taking steps to recover some of her stolen property. France and Belgium will also have to make Germany disgorge.

The *Tagliche Rundschau* does not bes the Royal Dockyards and the torpedo works at Kiel as a paradise for workmen. They have taken over by the State, but although the usual wages, 2 1/2 marks 2/3 a day an hour are paid, no work is done, and there is no supervision of the thousands of persons enjoying this paradise. Most of the workmen go to the shops daily, returning in the evening without having done a stroke. They take their meals, read the newspapers, talk politics, sleep, or do absolutely nothing. They get their wages exactly as in former times. Others are more diligent, but their labour is for themselves. They take what they require from stock, and use it as they please. At the expense of the State and with the property of the State, they make kitchen household and ornamental wares of all kinds, carved wooden spoons, lamps, copper basins, brassware, furniture, and so on, and they sell them at a profit. The State is not to be blamed for this. The policy is to give work to the unemployed, and the State is to be blamed for not giving work to the unemployed.

REMEMBER
TEL. No. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

CONDENSED MILK. PRICES TO DROP.

Prices of condensed milk in this Colony, which have remained at a high level for many months past, are due to drop in the near future. It is anticipated that all brands will drop from \$3.00 to \$4.00 a case in view of the fact that large shipments are on the way from the United States.

The news of a probable decline in the price will come as a welcome relief to the poorer classes who have been hard hit as a result of the recent high prices.

Libby, McNeill and Libby have already brought to the Colony a large initial shipment of their Libby Milk and this will retail at not over 30 cents a tin. The quality of the milk is undeniable, as it has undergone a strict analysis by nearly all the leading pure food experts. Libbys are unquestionably the largest packers of general food products in the world, having got to this position by maintaining a high standard of quality. They guarantee the quality of all Libby goods.

Arrangements have been made whereby there will be no shortage of supplies in the future.

FAR EASTERN GAMES. THE RULES MODIFIED.

Before the representatives from the two visiting countries, to the Far Eastern Athletic Association left Manila, a meeting of the representatives from the three countries was held in the office of the director of education at which a number of changes were adopted relative to the articles of agreement of the association. Most of the changes adopted affect the rules of competition.

The matter of invitation sports as listed and defined in the former rules were abolished entirely. Volleyball, basketball, association football (soccer), and the Marathon run came under the head of invitation sports in the old rules. These sports were made regular championship events the same as baseball, track and field, swimming and tennis. There is no good reason why these sports should not be placed on a par with the former championship sports and the proper action was taken in adopting the change.

By including volleyball, basketball, soccer football and the Marathon as championship contests, in future meets it will be necessary for a country holding the championship in any one of these sports to enter a team or lose the championship by default in the manner in which Japan lost the baseball championship in the past meet. According to the former rule governing invitation sports no championship could be claimed unless two countries actually competed.

Another important change was the substitution of the twelve pound shot for the sixteen pound sphere. As practically all the athletes from the different countries competing in track and field sports are school athletes and as the twelve pound shot is used entirely in school meets there appeared to be no good reason why the twelve pound shot should not be used in the Far Eastern meet. The sixteen pound shot will be used in the pentathlon and decathlon, however.

The modified Marathon run was changed to a five mile run which was included in the list of track and field events. The length of the full Marathon run, which was made a distinct championship event, was placed at 25 miles.

It was determined that basketball will be played outdoors and the size of the court to measure forty feet by eighty feet. In swimming the contest committee will in the future be required to give sixty days notice as to whether swimming will be held in tank or in open water.

GOVERNOR GENERAL HARRISON.

MARRIED IN AMERICA.

On the afternoon of May 15, at Chicago, Governor General Francis Burdett Harrison and Miss Beth Wrentmore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence G. Wrentmore of Manila, were married by the Reverend Johnston Meyers, states a delayed cablegram from the chief executive received by Governor Yeater.

Mrs. Wrentmore, mother of the bride, was not present at the ceremony, having already embarked for the Philippine Islands. The bride was given away by her brother, Ensign George Wrentmore of the United States Navy.

The ceremony was performed in the presence of a few intimate friends of the couple, most of whom have been in Manila. In addition to the contracting parties and Ensign Wrentmore, those who witnessed the wedding were Miss Mabel H. Caldwell, head of the University of Washington, Mrs. James R. Leask, Mrs. and Miss Bean, Messrs. Archibald Harrison, W. D. Pemberton and Harry L. Haas.

Although no further details regarding the wedding are given it is presumed that the couple left Chicago for the east to spend their honeymoon. It is known that the governor general was in Washington on June 2, when the hearings on the Philippine question began before the joint committee of congress.

Nothing has been heard indicating that the governor is returning to Manila on the Empress which leaves Vancouver the 15th of this month and on which Senate President Quezon and several other members of the mission are scheduled to sail, and it is thought probable that he may remain in the United States for several weeks yet, or possibly even until the return of President Wilson, with whom it is known that he is anxious to confer regarding the Philippine situation.

Earlier messages from the chief executive indicated that he expected to be back about the middle or latter part of July, for he expressed in them his urgent desire that the remodeling of Malacanang be hurried in order that suitable quarters for himself and Mrs. Harrison might be available at that time.

Much publicity has been accorded the Harrison-Wrentmore engagement and impending wedding by the papers in the United States, particularly those of New York and Washington, where the governor is well known, and those of California. Miss Wrentmore having spent considerable time at Berkeley. These articles have indicated that the parents of Miss Wrentmore were not particularly favourable to the match, owing, it is said, to the disparity in the ages of bride and groom, she being 18, while the Governor is about 44.

INFANTILE INDIGESTION.

In babies and very young children indigestion is caused by errors in diet, frequently by over feeding. Its symptoms are loss of appetite, peevishness, wind, vomiting, furred tongue, bad breath, hiccup and restless nights. The best treatment is Baby's Own Tablets, which clear away the offending matter and sweeten the stomach. With proper attention to the diet they effect a prompt cure.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are the most valuable medicine you can have in the nursery. They are guaranteed free from opiates and absolutely harmless, and are a remedy for teething troubles, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever and worms. They promote a healthy appetite, restful sleep and regular development.

Sold by chemists, or by mail at 60 cents the vial by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

BRITISH VICTORY LOAN.

SUMMARY OF THE TERMS.

The following summary of the terms of the new Victory War Loan has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies and is forwarded to us by the Colonial Secretary for publication.

SUMMARY OF TERMS OF NEW VICTORY WAR LOAN PROSPECTUS ISSUED ON 18TH JUNE 1919.

Loan falls into two parts:—
(I). Four per centum Funding Loan.

(II). Four per centum Victory Bonds.

Funding Loan 1960-1990 redeemable within 31 years by means of sinking fund.

Interest payable half-yearly on 1st November and 1st May. Price of issue £80 per centum payable in full on application or by instalments, viz., on application £5, on 29th July £10, on 21st August £10, on 10th September £10, on 15th October £10, on 13th November £10, on 11th December £15, on 8th January £10. First dividend 1st November 1919, on fully paid allotments applied for on or before 21st June 21.9 2.23rd June to 28th June 21.7 7, from 30th June to 5th July 21.6 1, from 7th July to 12th July 21.4 6. Dividend on instalment allotments applied for on or before 21st June 2s. 3d. on each complete £1,000, from 23rd June to 28th June 1s. 6d. on each complete £1,000, from 30th June to 5th July 9d. on each complete £1,000; applications must be multiples of £50. British Government Treasury Bills issued prior 1st June, 1919, will be acceptable under discount at 3/4 per centum per annum as from 21st June, 1919, in lieu of cash in payment for fully paid allotments, provided the entire proceeds of the Bills are so applied. Stock and Bonds 4 1/2 per centum War Loan 1925-1945, 5 per centum Exchange Bonds 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 6 per centum Exchange Bonds 1920, 4 per centum and 5 per centum National War Bonds 1st 2nd, and 3rd series will be accepted at par as equivalent cash for fully paid allotments. Interest accrued to 21st June, 1919, will be paid on such holdings surrendered. In case of 6 per centum Exchange Bonds 1920, additional interest at 2 per centum from 21st June, 1919, to 15th February, 1920, will be paid on holdings surrendered. Two and one quarter per centum on the nominal amount of the Loan originally created will be set aside each half year after deducting amount required for interest on the Loan; balance will be surrendered for sinking fund. Loan to be repaid at par 1st May 1940, or on 3 calendar months' notice at any time on or after 1st May, 1960. Stock and Bonds accepted for British Death Duties at £80 cash for each £100 nominal value. Stocks and Bonds and interest exempt from all British taxation present or future so long as shown manner directed by the Treasury that it is in the beneficial ownership of persons neither domiciled nor resident in United Kingdom. Interest will be exempt from British Income Tax present or future including super-tax if shown to be in the beneficial ownership of persons not ordinarily resident in United Kingdom without regard being had to domicile. Where Stock and Bonds are entitled to above exemption interest coupons will be paid without deduction of Income Tax or other taxes if accompanied by declaration of ownership in form required. Stock convertible into bearer bonds £50, £100, £500, £1,000 with coupons for half-yearly interest.

Four per centum Victory Bonds redeemable at par by cumulative sinking fund operating by annual drawing commencing September 1st, 1920. Interest payable 1st March and 1st September, price of issue 85 per centum payable for fully paid allotments on application. For instalment allotments on application £5, on 8th August £10, on 4th September £10, on 2nd October £15, on 30th October £10, on 24th November £10, on 11th December £10, on 8th January £15. First dividend 1st March 1920, on fully paid allotments applied for on or before 21st June 2s. 15.9, from 23rd June to 28th June 2s. 14.3, from 30th June to 5th July 2s. 12.6, from 7th July to 12th July 2s. 11.2, on instalment allotments applied for on or before 21st June 21.6 3, from 23rd June to 28th June 21.6 2, on 30th June to 5th July 21.6 1, from 7th July to 12th July 21.6 0, denominations £50, £100, £200, £500, £1,000. Treasury Bills and Stocks as above mentioned received as equivalent cash as above. Sinking Fund 2 1/4 per

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE CHEESE

We offer for sale
AMERICAN CHEESE.

POTTED CHEESE.

FRENCH CHEESE.

COULOMMIER CHEESE.

Cheese is rich in protein and butter fat, hence an important and valuable food.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

4th. FLOOR HOTEL MANSIONS, Tel. 114.

AND AT CANTON.

SKANDIA

MARINE ENGINES.

\$100.00

UNDERWOOD AND REMINGTON

REBUILT

TYPEWRITERS

SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED

EXCELLENT CONDITION AND PERFECT RUNNING ORDER

PARAGON RED AND BLACK RIBBONS \$1.25 EACH.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.

York Building.

BOSTOCK'S

Royal G. B. Italian

CIRCUS

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE

TO-NIGHT

AT

9.15 p.m.

sharp

at KOWLOON.

A GIGANTIC programme will be presented opening night. STARS from ALL PARTS of the WORLD WILL APPEAR including:—
MAXIMO the Cuban Wonder—

BRO. YARDEL originators of the Sensational

"CHUTE DIVE"

Miss LORENE Graceful Trapeze Artiste
KIRK TRIO Herculean Equilibrists
BROS GIRO Balancing Act Concluding with the
Slide for Life.
MONS JULIAN The Anatomical Wonder
CECILIA and GEORGIE Comedy Jockeys

Our Incomparable Animal Trainers:

Signor F. TRUFFELLI
Signor G. CIMBRANI

Signor G. TRUFFELLI
Signor M. MARCO.

Our Clowns, Headed by the redoubtable
Little Spuds.

are just the Limit in laughter makers.

Their one task is to make you laugh — and they
do it — all the time.

A galaxy of Merriment-makers such as the
East has never before seen.

Special Late Ferries and Peak Cars.

MATINEES:

MATINEE'S WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS

5 p.m. half Price for Military and Children.

Book your seats at MOUTRIE'S.

centum half-yearly after deducting amount required for interest, balance applied by annual drawing for redemption of Bonds at par. Bonds to be redeemed to be determined by lot and to be paid off on 1st September in each year commencing 1st September, 1920. Bonds to be accepted for British Death Duties at face value. Tax exemptions as above. Lists close 12th July.

MILNER.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P. (R.), state-
SEARCH SUPERVISORY DUTIES.
June 20th to June 28th, inclusive.—No. 2 Platoon.
June 29th to July 21st, inclusive.—No. 2 Company.
July 22nd to July 26th, inclusive.—No. 1 Platoon.

NOTICES.

BATHING SUITS

In plain colours and
fancy stripes.

From \$3.25 each.

RUBBER EAR STOPPLES
80cts per pair.

MACKINTOSH

& CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists

16 Des Voeux Road

Telephone 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

"ATLAS" SHIRTS for 1919.

Are in dyes as fast as ever.

Every Shirt sold is guaranteed
and will be replaced if the
colour fades.

CALL and INSPECT THEM AT THE SOLE AGENTS—

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

THE COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

A PERFECT AND COMPLETE
INSTRUMENT OF MUSIC
AT EXCEPTIONALLY
MODERATE PRICE



THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

JAMES STEER.

9, ICE HOUSE STREET.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL
INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY
PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

TEL. 2877.

TEL. 2877.

SINGON & CO. IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS.

BEST TERMS. COMPLETE STOCKS.

Telephone No. 515.

Established 1890.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA AND APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

TO STRAITS, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR LONDON via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NAGOYA	21st August	23rd Sept.	2nd October.
FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.			
DUNERA	7th July	due Bombay about 25th July	
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA.			
JAPAN	19th July	due Calcutta, 13th August.	
FOR SHANGHAI & KOBE.			
JAPAN	24th June		

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, 22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY announce the augmentation of the present double daily train service by a third Trans-Continental train—

THE TRANS-CANADA LIMITED.

The new train will leave Vancouver

DAILY FOR MONTREAL

Connecting for all points in Eastern Canada and United States.

RUNNING TIME VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL 93.15 hours.

The "TRANS-CANADA LIMITED" will be devoted to First Class Sleeping Car passengers and will consist entirely of Compartment Observation and Standard Sleeping cars. Dining car and Baggage cars.

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department. Hongkong, June 7, 1919.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA," 14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco, via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT. The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" Wed., 18th June, at noon.
S.S. "ECUADOR" 15th July.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" 13th Aug.

For Vladivostok, Seattle, San Francisco & New York.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only.)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to: Company's Office in Telephone No. 141. ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Chater Road.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICES—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

6, Haymarket, S. W.

11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.

General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaux.

American Business a Specialty.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU... Sunday, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (calling Manila) Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

TAMBA MARU... Friday, 27th June, at Noon.
MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU... Wednesday, 25th June, at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU... Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINYU MARU... end of June.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU... Wednesday, 25th June.

CALCUTTA MARU... Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU... Thursday, 19th June, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU... Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SADO MARU... Tuesday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

TOYO MARU... No. 2 (Kobe direct) Thursday, 19th June.

KITANO MARU... Monday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

SHIMBU MARU... Saturday, 28th June.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.)

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	From Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	18th June, at 10.30 a.m.
KOREA MARU	25th June
TOYO MARU	"Calling at Keelung" 20th July.
NIPPON MARU	7th July.
SIBERIA MARU	"Calling at Keelung" 29th July.
SHIMO MARU	13th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALIF., AKA, AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	10th Sept.
KIYO MARU	14th July.
SEITO MARU	4th Nov.

Visitors are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager. KING'S BUILDINGS. Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA-PACIFIC-LYN

FOR SAN FRANCISCO Direct.

S.S. "BINTANG"

Will be despatched as above on or about

July, 20th, 1919.

For freight apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN

Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

15,000 tons, American Registry (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA"

Aug. 19th, 1919. July 2nd, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent. Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sailing

LONDON & ANTWERP For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

or to REISS & Co., Canton Hongkong, 10/Apr. 1917.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

SHIPPING NEWS.

KOBE HARBOUR WORKS.

The new piers in Kobe harbour, now only requiring the finishing touches, have been built at a cost of ¥30,000,000 spread over twelve years. Sheds and railways connections are all that now await completion. The intention of the Harbour authorities is that, except coasting boats, all big steamers shall use the piers. All liners, whether for Europe, North or South America, Australia, India, Dairen and Shanghai, are expected to moor alongside. There appear to be drawbacks; however, even to these elaborate works. Recently the representatives of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and Mitsui Senpaku (Shipping Dept.) met at the Customs House to discuss the new arrangements with the Customs officials. All except the representative of the N.Y.K. expressed a disinclination to use the piers, on the ground that far better *niyaku* (loading or unloading) can be enjoyed in the open harbour, where lighters attend on both sides, than at the pier, where cargo can be worked only on one side. This is, the dissentients hold, especially the case with the cargoes to and from Osaka, which have to be carried in lighters in any case and are only hindered by compulsory use of the piers. The representative of the N.Y.K. held a rather different opinion. His company's ships nearly all carried a large number of passengers, and they found the piers very convenient. This company uses the piers more than any other, and is even said to have made an offer for the monopoly—a report that seems improbable. This, however, is not what the piers were built for, and the Kobe Customs is, therefore, in earnest discussion on the devising of some method of overcoming the disadvantage of working cargo only on one side, and of getting the new piers used by all steamers alike by making them as advantageous to all as they are to passenger steamers.

JAPANESE SHIPPING SCANDAL.

It is an open secret that the difficulty of getting space during the shipping boom has rendered the practice of bribing very common between shippers and those connected with shipping companies, say the *Mainichi*. As an aftermath of this dishonest way of doing business a dispute between Mr. Miyazaki Motohiko, of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and the San Francisco shippers, is said to be attracting considerable attention. From what the Osaka journal reports, it seems that Mr. Kiso Kogenji, one of the shippers, who recently arrived in Japan on business, is taking the matter up with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and that if he cannot have satisfaction in the matter he is determined to bring the case into Court. As quoted by the *Mainichi*, Mr. Kiso indignantly remarks that, granting that the offer of some commission "on the part of shippers was inevitable in view of the acute shortage of space, he cannot but be angry with Mr. Miyazaki, who took a mean advantage of the opportunity to feather his nest. During the time when Mr. Miyazaki was serving in the San Francisco branch of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the incensed shipper says, Mrs. Tomono, wife of the Manager of a Department of the steamship company, visited San Francisco, when the Japanese shippers presented to her, through Mr. Miyazaki, a diamond-set gold pin and a cheque for \$2,000 as the price of a necklace. It was later discovered that these presents did not reach the lady, but were appropriated by Mr. Miyazaki. By similar means, it is alleged, he obtained money from the South Pacific and the Japanese-American Trading Company, and it is believed that the sums realized by him in this way amount to \$30,000. Mr. Kiso declares that when he accused Mr. Miyazaki in the presence of a Director of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the other day, he could not offer a word of explanation to exculpate himself of the charge. The law of libel in Japan enable the Japanese papers to repeat stories like this with impunity. If there is any truth in the story, it forms an illuminating comment on the protestations that foreign shippers in Japan received absolutely fair treatment during the war and that neither bribing nor freight brokerage played any part in the loading of ships.—*Japan Chronicle*.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sulyang	19th June at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Kwangse	22nd June at 4 light.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	23rd June at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Hupah	24th June at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Tean	24th June at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong June 17, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjimanock	Japan	26th June	27th June	Java

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

Telephone No. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine. FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haitan	A. H. Stewart	TUES. 17th June at 1 p.m.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	FRI. 20th June at 1 p.m.
Quinnebaug	Medina	TUES. 24th June at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
HANKOW	Tungshing	Fri. 20th June at 8 light.
TIENTSIN	Cheongshing	Fri. 20th June at 8 light.
SHANGHAI	Kwoongsang	Fri. 20th June at 8 light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri. 20th June at 3 p.m.
STRAITS and Calcutta	Namsang	Fri. 20th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun. 22nd June at 8 light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Sun. 22nd June at 8 a.m.
KOBE	Fooshing	Wed. 25th June at 4 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 27th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when date accommodation for passengers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having space for date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Katat, Jassien, Labuan, Tavao and Labad Davao.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Waltham and Chien.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

Telephone No. 215. JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers.

FOR NEW YORK

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

S.S. "EURYADES"

Will be despatched for NEW YORK via Panama, on Thursday, July 5th.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"Andes Maru" Saturday 21st June (Call Marseilles).
"Amazon Maru" End of July.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.
"Siam Maru" Wednesday, 18th June.

BUENOS AIRES RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTON, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"Hawaii Maru" Wednesday, 25th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO. Regular fortnightly service via S'PORE.
"Siam Maru" Wednesday, 18th June.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
"Shisen Maru" 2nd July.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCELAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"Kohso Maru" Wednesday, 9th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"Mexico Maru" Saturday, 21st June.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
"Daitoku Maru" Wednesday, 18th June.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class and passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"Soshu Maru" Thursday, 19th June.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"Kaio Maru" Sunday, 15th June.

JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE, YAKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODEGAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR
FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG.

BANGKOK

and/or

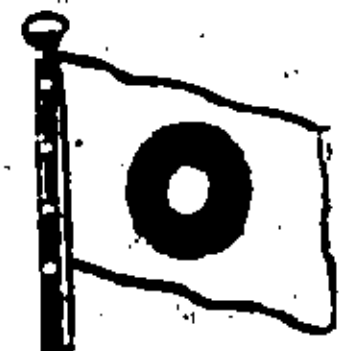
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 140 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, PORT SAID, CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAO, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

S.S. "WEST MUNHAM"

will be despatched on or about July 2nd.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" About August 1st.

"WEST HEMATITE" About August 10th.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

"WEST CELINA" About August 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to OVERLAND COMMON PORTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephones 2477 & 2478

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER "BESSIE DOLLAR" SAILING DATE about June, 29th.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

"UNNAMED" Early July.

"TANCRE" 30th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.
For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

TEL. 795.

THIRD FLOOR

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Dispatched.
--------------	----------------	-----------------------	-------------------

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Haiphong	Daitoku M.	O. S. K.	18, June
Genoa and Bombay	Siam M.	O. S. K.	18, June
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	19, June
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Soshu M.	O. S. K.	19, June
Shanghai and Kobe	Japan	P. & O.	19, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Foro M.	N. Y. K.	19, June
Hankow	Haibong	J. M. Co.	20, June
Tientsin	Chongshing	J. M. Co.	20, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Yuenan	J. M. Co.	20, June
Manila	Yuenan	J. M. Co.	20, June
Straits and Calcutta	Namsing	J. M. Co.	20, June
Shanghai	Kwongshing	J. M. Co.	20, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, June
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	22, June
Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	22, June
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	22, June
Shanghai and Tientsin	Kwanse	J. M. Co.	22, June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	23, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kano M.	N. Y. K.	23, June
Shanghai	Tea	B. & S.	24, June
Swatow and Bangkok	Hupei	B. & S.	24, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quinnabong	D. L. Co.	24, June
Kobe	Foohsing	J. M. Co.	25, June
Calcutta via Ports	Wangoon M.	N. Y. K.	25, June
Manila	Ljongsing	J. M. Co.	27, June
Java	Quinnabong	J. C. J. L.	27, June
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Dunera	P. & O.	7, July
Sydney and Melbourne	Kohso M.	O. S. K.	9, July
Calcutta via Ports	Calcutta M.	N. Y. K.	19, July
S'pore, Penang, Rangoon & Ceylon	Japan	P. & O.	19, July

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

SIGNAL	SYMBOL	DAY SIGNALS.	MEANING.
1.	▲ (RED)	(A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.)	
2.	▲	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)	
3.	▲	South (S.E. to S.W.)	
4.	▲	East (N.E. to S.E.)	
5.	▲	West (N.W. to S.W.)	
6.	▲	Gale expected to increase.	
7.	+	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).	

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a short signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the steam signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tanager, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-ko, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyman.

The Night Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the steam signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tanager, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Lai-chi-ko, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyman.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by the signal being first published at night.

1. WHITE 2. WHITE 3. GREEN 4. GREEN 5. WHITE 6. GREEN 7. RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN WHITE GREEN RED

MOVEMENTS OF

STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KITANO M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 17th ult., and is expected here on the 22nd June.

The T. K. K. s.s. KOREA M. sailed from San Francisco May 21st, and will arrive at Hongkong June 18th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via Australian ports and Manila on the 30th ult., and is expected here on the 30th June.

The s.s. GAELIC PRINCE is expected here from New York about the middle of June.

The Admiral Line s.s. WEST MUNHAM arrived at Shanghai on June 3rd, and is due to arrive here via Manila on or about June 27th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHIMBU M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 7th June and is expected here on the 27th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 31st May, and is expected here on the 10th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOYO MARU No. 2 (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 11th June, and is expected here on the 17th June.

The M. M. CHEKIANG left Singapore for this port on the 11th instant, and is due here on the 18th instant.

The N. Y. K. s.s. NIKKO M. (Australian Line) left Manila for this port on the 16th June and is expected here on the 18th June.

The H. M. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN sailed from Nagasaki 16th June, and is due at Shanghai 17th June.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA sailed from Shanghai 15th June, and is due at Nagasaki on the 16th June.

The T. K. K. s.s. KOREA M. is due at this port to-morrow afternoon the 17th instant.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO M. sailed from San Francisco June 11th, as per schedule, and is due to arrive at Hongkong July 14th.

The China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of a telegram from its Yokohama Office advising that the s.s. CHINA arrived at that port yesterday, June 15th, and she may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on June 24th in accordance with schedule.

The M. M. s.s. HWAHSIN left Singapore for this port on the 16th instant, and is due here on the 24th inst., at about daylight.

TIDE TABLE.

From 16th June to 22nd June

Day	Month	High Water	Low Water	Mean	Mean
Day	Month	High Water	Low Water	Mean	Mean
Mon.	16	11.15	5.15	8.15	5.15
Tues.	17	11.15	5.15	8.15	5.15
Wed.	18	11.15	5.15	8.15	5.15
Thurs.	19	11.15	5.15	8.15	5.15
Fri.	20	11.15	5.15	8.15	5.15
Sat.	21	11.15	5.15	8.15	5.15
Sun.	22	11.15	5.15	8.15	5.15

in morning. afternoon.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.
LIMITED.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
Consignees per Co.'s Steamer "KINGCROW"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Lowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 16th June.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd June, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 7th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Hongkong 14th June, 1919.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"GAELIC PRINCE"

Having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 20th inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1919.

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPIJ

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE, PENANG & BELAWAN DELI.

THE Steamship

"Van WAERWYCK"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 21st instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the godown, where they will be examined on the 20th instant at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LEIJN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

THE Steamship

"PERSIA MARU."

Steamer arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS.

Friday, 13th June.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their bills of lading for countersignatures and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer, or the Company's godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage charges will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered on and after Saturday, 21st June.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the company's godown, where same will be examined on Friday, 20th June, at 10 A.M.

No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

T. TAI' O,

Manager.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1919.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "VENEZUELA."

From SAN FRANCISCO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POISON RUMOURS IN SHANGHAI.

The rumours of poisoning of wells and foodstuffs are causing serious trouble. Fifteen persons have been seriously injured and a large number less seriously in two days, as a result of mob attacks on the supposed poisoners. There were some Japanese among the injured.

The Chinese are refusing to buy hawkers' and shops' goods, and many are dying to avoid supposed poisoned foods.

Foreign efforts to discredit the rumour are still unavailing.

SULTAN OF PERAK RETURNS.

Singapore, June 16.

The Sultan of Perak has been on an informal visit to the Governor and attending the Spring Races, returned to Perak on Saturday.

SIAM RICE PRICES.

Singapore, June 16.

Siam rice prices are now \$9.95 and \$9.70.

THE "WIDGEON" INCIDENT.

Shanghai, June 16.

H.M.S. Widgeon was returning to Ichang from Chungking when she was fired on while passing Wushan. One shot hit the table in the chart room which Admiral Tudor had just left. There are no other details.

An Asiatic Petroleum boat was also fired on in the same week and the Standard Oil Co.'s Meitan was stopped at Kweifu and boarded by Chinese officers, but was permitted to proceed.

SHANGHAI QUIET.

Shanghai, June 16.

All is quiet to-day.

SHANGHAI TRAMWAY DIVIDEND.

Shanghai, June 16.

The Tramway Company has declared a final dividend of 5% and a bonus of 5%.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

BETTER FEELING IN PEKING.

Peking, June 16.

The students have markedly quietened down.

A citizens' meeting convened by educational bodies was held in the Public Gardens on the 14th inst., but it only lasted an hour and was most orderly.

As a result of the decision of the Government not to further interfere with the students' doings, there have been fewer public speeches and no parades.

200,000 DRUG-CRAVERS.

EFFECT OF AMERICAN PROHIBITION.

The Health Commissioner for New York, Dr. Copeland, attributes the drug cure in great measure to the inability of those accustomed to stimulants to procure whisky.

He declares there are to-day between 200,000 and 300,000 drug-takers in New York alone, and that the metropolis is facing the "gravest narcotic menace in its history."

What is true of New York is true of other great cities of the U. S. The Federal authorities have conducted a series of raids and arrested a number of doctors and chemists who have been illegally catering to the cravings of drug fiends. They have made amazing discoveries. In the last six months no fewer than 1,500,000 prescriptions for narcotics have been given by 30 New York doctors alone. One medical man arrested has been in the habit of prescribing for over 1,000 patients daily.

Prescriptions have been made out with the aid of a staff of clerks and filled by chemists who dispensed cocaine at the rate of \$20 per ounce—a profit of over 500 per cent.

A result of the raids has been the entire suspension of the activities of the doctors in treating narcotic patients, who, deprived of drugs, have been wandering the streets in agony.

The Health Commissioner has therefore opened municipal "drug clinics," where patients abandoned by doctors can obtain relief at once. These clinics, it is announced to-day, will remain open day and night until further notice.

THE INJURED LIST.

A stab wound inflicted by a man in a quarrel on another man's left shoulder has sent a Chinese to the Government Civil Hospital.

A Chinese who was yesterday knocked down by motor car No. 181, was sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

A piece of granite dislodged and fell on the right leg of a Chinese stone-breaker at Tai Shek Ko. The man was removed to hospital.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bostock's Circus.—Opening performance at Kowloon—8.15 p.m. Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m. Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m. Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

The newspapers are devoting columns to descriptions of the motley crowd of human wrecks seeking admission to the clinics and to narrating the individual histories of the patients, three out of four of whom are under 26 years of age.

The possibility of the United States not being in a position to enforce national prohibition on July 1, is indicated by Commissioner Roper, head of the Government's Internal Revenue Bureau. Mr. Roper declares that there is no provision in the law, as passed by Congress, as to how Prohibition as a war-time measure shall be made effective.

GERMAN HATE.

SOME WAR MEDALS.

Germany coined her hate, not only hymned it. It was struck in silver, copper, and iron, and the result was a harvest of satiric medals such as might have come from the devil's own mint. They were, however, a peculiarly German phenomenon, and neither the Prince of Darkness nor any other nation can lay just claim to their invention, which began in 1914 and rose rapidly toward perfection as the emotion which inspired them gained momentum from current events.

Most of the nations during the war managed to vent their special satiric vein through the medium of cartoons. The German people, looking for something more solid and enduring, hit upon the medallion. Now a medal, which is usually designed to commemorate some kind of national triumph, acquires a sinister significance when it is put to the negative duty of exploiting the defeat of the enemy nation, be it real or imaginary. It is to this duty that these medals were put.

They were not issued by the Government, but were turned out either by private individuals or patriotic societies as instruments of propaganda. At first they were cast in copper. Later, copper becoming scarce, they appeared in iron, the more impure the iron, the better the medal, it is said.

During the war a few of these medals found their way to this country. At present their number is greatly augmented, among them being the very fine collection brought together by the American Numismatic Society, through the courtesy of which the present reproductions were made. There is no special artistic value to most of these medals, but in a rough way they exhibit a resemblance to medieval German woodcuts, with their grotesque imagery and their frequent introduction of the skeleton. Death, W. Eberbach, in his series of medals vilifying England, which included the famous Lusitania medal, in 1916 even resurrected the medieval title the "Dance of Death" for his productions.

No nation escaped its satiric commemoration. The Dance of Death was levelled mostly at England, but Italy and Ireland came in for some notice among the six, two of which are here reproduced. "Britannia. Rule the Waves, Though?" representing Death sinking a British dreadnought, was directed against Lord Fisher. The Lusitania medal, showing Death riding a steamship which flies the British flag, and inscribed "Treachery and Forewarned. Frivolity on Board the Lusitania," was directed against President Wilson, the "despiser of the warning." Baron Sonnino was the special object of wrath in the third of the series, labelled "Latin Fidelity," and showing Death kneeling to wring the neck of the Roman she-wolf.

"England, the Measure Is Full," fourth of the series, depicted death with clenched fists rushing into the sea toward England, while a Zeppelin precedes it half hidden by clouds. Death was again the protagonist in the fifth of the series, this time wearing the cap of a British Tommy and sitting on the grave of "Home Rule," smoking a pipe and smelling a bouquet of shamrocks. "May Blossoms from the Green Isle" is its legend. The last of the group commemorated the sinking of the Tubantia, and was slugged "England's Greetings to the Neutral Tubantia." Death ready to launch two torpedoes at a passing vessel occupied one side, and the reverse bore the verses, "Es kann der Beste nicht in Frieden leben. Wenn es dem bösen Nachbar nicht gefallt" (the best man cannot live in peace, if he does not please his wicked neighbour).

France came in for satire in medal form early in the war, but as time went on England and the United States offered, it seems, more attractive subjects. In 1914 appeared the silver medal, "To Paris!" showing a young athlete on horseback ready to charge on the city. This was hardly a satiric medal but it was soon followed by another, distinctly so, showing the Gallic cock trampling the unrolled treaty of the Geneva Convention, while a number of dum-dum bullets were revealed, piled up in the rear. "All Respect for the Grand Nation" was its legend. The reverse side threatened, "You will soon be reaping Revenge." The Franco-Russian Entente also had its share of Teutonic fury in iron.

Fury, however, a mild word to describe the ruling passion of the medals which were continuously issued against England. Early in 1914 appeared "England and Her Henchmen," representing John Bull pulling the strings of the Allied states or urging them into battle before her. England seeking to bribe Pope Benedict XV in 1914; England making use of neutral flags to guard her ships in 1915; England sinking U-boats with "mystery ships" in the same year; England, as a sea monster young Hercules; England in 1917 as death giving France as a woman bound and beaten before him toward Verdun; England in every diabolical act that the mind of a propagandist could invent or artist could depict was shown in these medals issued throughout the whole four years.

The United States as profiteer seems to have been the most popular phase for medal purposes. "Europe's Suicide," designed in 1917 by Karl Goetz represents Europe borne on the back of a bull which is about to hurl itself on the bayonets of an army, while on the reverse side of the medal stands America accompanied by Japanese grinding out money from a column. "The Laughter of the Heirs" is its title. Similarly President Wilson is shown in another medal as the zealous notewriter, pen in one hand and rag of money in the other. Above his head is the German proverb, "Ohne Fleiss kein Preis" (No reward without industry). The American munition trade was satirized in a uniface medal designed by L. Gies. "America in the World War" it purported to show, revealing a sea monster, laden with ammunition, its mouth bulging with money, swimming down the Hudson River. The skyline of New York could be seen in the background, and the monster wore the hat of Uncle Sam. From the same artist came the "Russian Revolution, 1917," showing a mob of revolutionaries mounting the steps of the throne and hurling the Czar from his place, a piece that is only rivalled in repulsiveness by the medal "Wie lange noch?" (How much longer?), which depicts death taking the pulse of the sick giant Russia, whose body is about fall on and crush the Allies.

CHILD LABOUR.

NEW AMERICAN LAW.

The signing of the new Child Labour Law of West Virginia by the Governor of the State, was received by the National Child Labour Committee as a revelation in the policy of West Virginia in regard to protection of children. Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary of the committee, believes that it is a sign of an unprecedented advance in the attitude of American men and women towards the education and protection of American children.

"If West Virginia can achieve the impossible," said Mr. Lovejoy, "other States can achieve the possible. Not that West Virginia has gone farther than any of these other States, but she has farther to go than most of them at present have to go. She lagged until it seemed that she would never catch up with the progressive States. Now she has placed on her statute books a law establishing a minimum age limit of sixteen years for mines, quarries and all occupations dangerous to life or limb or injurious to health or morals."

Formerly she permitted boys of fourteen to work in mines and quarries when school was not in session, and the law contained no special provision as to dangerous and injurious occupations. The new law requires that no child shall receive a permit to enter any gainful occupation covered by the statute—and all occupations except agriculture and domestic service are covered—until he has undergone a physical examination by a public health physician or a public school physician to determine his fitness for the work he is to undertake. This is a new provision.

"The educational qualification for a work permit is raised from completion of the fourth grade to completion of the sixth grade. But the most striking contract between the old and the new law is in the maximum length of the working day. No child under sixteen will hereafter be allowed to work more than eight hours a day or at night. Formerly there was no restriction whatever as to working hours—twenty-four a day was the maximum."

Exporters and shipping men in this city did not receive with unqualified approval (says the *New York Evening Post*) the announcement made last night from Washington by Mr. Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, that efforts would be made to obtain the immediate release of 500,000 tons of War Department vessels for use in moving the \$100,000,000 worth of tonnage that is congesting Atlantic ports. Aside from the fact that such an amount of ocean tonnage would be inadequate to meet the situation, it was said that considerably lower rates would have to be put in force if the Shipping Board did not wish to see the bulk of this freight moved by the increasing number of British and other foreign vessels that were becoming available at carrying rates in the majority of cases below those asked by the Board.

Another factor which must be taken into consideration, it was said, was the nature of the cargoes available. Attention was called to the fact that at present there were more than 50,000 tons of weight cargoes in and about New York awaiting shipment in bulk until there was a fair amount or measurement cargo to go with it. And certain embargoes by the Railroad Administration are said to have hindered the bringing of measurement cargoes to this port while the freight congestion lasted.

The fact that practically all British ships have been engaged since the Armistice in trade and that a large percentage of America's fleet has been employed to relieve the stricken sections of European, was commented on this morning by one exporter in connection with the fact that on certain trade routes, notably to France, Spain and Portugal, this country had had no ships at all for several months. The fact that the Shipping Board announced recently great reductions in rates on these and other trade routes on which it provided no vessels has received a great deal of adverse criticism. The hope is expressed among both exporters and shipping men that the United States Shipping Board will come to see the futility of "dealing out boats in dribbles" and that there will be further release of tonnage in the near future from other work for the carrying of American products to the various markets of the world. *Japan Chronicle*.

UNDERFED GERMAN CHILDREN.

A MUNICH LADY'S LETTER.

The following is the translation of part of a letter to an English lady from the widow of a professor of English language and literature in a German university, who worked hard in his lifetime to bring about an Anglo-German understanding. The letter is dated Munich, March 25th.

For more than four years I have had not a word from you. I write to-day, it is because I do so long for a kind word from you and from the land which I have loved so dearly. Every day I think of England and long for her to understand the indescribable misery here. This blockade is so terrible, not only because it leaves us to hunger, because (even worse) it stops the last hope of understanding between our two nations. Sophocles said long ago in the "Antigone": "Woman is not born to join in hate, but in love." Believing this, let me grasp your hand once more to-day. One now no longer here would bid me say: "Get our English friends to help you in the dreadful bitter lot which overcomes you, when you see your children cry with hunger and pass yourself, dizzy with weakness, from one duty to another." Yes, help me not to lose utterly the rich treasure which we had in our friendship with England. Since my husband died, three years ago, I have lived through much, and learned much, and lost much. The children are growing a great joy to me, but their physical development gives me constant anxiety with such under-feeding. Germany is utterly broken down, and no one helps her to recover. It is desperately dreadful. Well that my husband is dead. Yet were he here he would now find so much to do with his splendid democratic ideas.

EXPORTERS ASK FOR MORE STEAMSHIPS.

U.S. BUSINESS MEN NOT SATISFIED.

Exporters and shipping men in this city did not receive with unqualified approval (says the *New York Evening Post*) the announcement made last night from Washington by Mr. Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, that efforts would be made to obtain the immediate release of 500,000 tons of War Department vessels for use in moving the \$100,000,000 worth of tonnage that is congesting Atlantic ports. Aside from the fact that such an amount of ocean tonnage would be inadequate to meet the situation, it was said that considerably lower rates would have to be put in force if the Shipping Board did not wish to see the bulk of this freight moved by the increasing number of British and other foreign vessels that were becoming available at carrying rates in the majority of cases below those asked by the Board.

Another factor which must be taken into consideration, it was said, was the nature of the cargoes available. Attention was called to the fact that at present there were more than 50,000 tons of weight cargoes in and about New York awaiting shipment in bulk until there was a fair amount or measurement cargo to go with it. And certain embargoes by the Railroad Administration are said to have hindered the bringing of measurement cargoes to this port while the freight congestion lasted.

The fact that practically all British ships have been engaged since the Armistice in trade and that a large percentage of America's fleet has been employed to relieve the stricken sections of European, was commented on this morning by one exporter in connection with the fact that on certain trade routes, notably to France, Spain and Portugal, this country had had no ships at all for several months. The fact that the Shipping Board announced recently great reductions in rates on these and other trade routes on which it provided no vessels has received a great deal of adverse criticism. The hope is expressed among both exporters and shipping men that the United States Shipping Board will come to see the futility of "dealing out boats in dribbles" and that there will be further release of tonnage in the near future from other work for the carrying of American products to the various markets of the world. *Japan Chronicle*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Headquarters Offices, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 o'clock noon on the 30th June, 1919, for the Supply of Indian Supplies for the period 10th July, 1919, to 31st March, 1920.

Forms of Tender and other particulars may be obtained from the Office of the D.A.D. of S. & T. at the Headquarters Offices.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Britisher Energetic Shipping Man Seeks Immediate Position. A. I. References. Apply Box 193 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SADO MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd June, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents. Hongkong, 6th June, 1919.

PROPAGANDA AMONG JAPANESE SOLDIERS.

STRICT RULES AGAINST THINKING.

According to the *Mainichi*, a lengthy manifesto, which urges the "destruction" of the League of Nations and censures the Government for its diplomatic failure (presumably in Paris), was received by a certain regiment in Osaka. It is a new thing for political polemics to be addressed to Japanese barracks. The printed matter was signed, "National Association of Tokyo."

Our contemporary quotes one of the senior officers of the regiment as stating that though soldiers are prohibited from taking part in political discussions, it is impossible in these days to keep their minds entirely vacant and free of thought. For this reason, the military authorities are considering reform in military education. At present junior officers are absolutely forbidden to have any other intellectual interests than military ones, though the senior officers, who are old enough to have sound and fixed ideas, are required to study various phrases of thought and movement so that they may acquire a full knowledge of affairs.

The process, as described, would seem to be to tell the officers to learn only after they were past instruction. Perhaps the reformed scheme will include the encouragement of intelligence among the junior officers as well.

This sending of political manifestos to the soldiers is an interesting development of Japanese activities. The manifesto in question appears to be of the most ultra-patriotic and reactionary type, such as the War Office loves. But a few days ago we were hearing of Socialistic—or at any rate anti-capitalistic—postcards being sent to the troops. If the parties of radical reform and reaction both make bids for support in the ranks of the Army a situation will be created which the militarists will rightly regard with apprehension. They will regard themselves as a new Frankenstein. *Japan Chronicle*.

All persons with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the colony should apply to persons between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily, at THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 23rd day of June, 1919, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Kennedy Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of the Lot	Boundary Measurements	Contents in square feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	100	10,000
2	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	100	10,000
3	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	100	10,000
4	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	100	10,000
5	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	100	10,000
6	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	100	10,000
7	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	100	10,000
8	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	100	10,000
9	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	100	10,000
10	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	100	10,000

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 19th June, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m. At No. 2 Saifce Terrace (ground floor) Kowloon

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

(Full particulars from catalogue) On view from Wednesday, the 18th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery. Geo. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCES

will be DISCONTINUED until further notice.

D. M. GOODALL, Manager.

PHONE 407.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted by the above pharmacy at 32, Queen's Road, Central will on 15th June next be transferred to A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., the Hongkong Dispensary, who will take over the stocks, proprietary medicines, and prescription books. Customers requiring prescriptions repeated will on and after the date aforesaid be able to get them dispensed at the Hongkong Dispensary.

F. W. STAPLETON, Manager.

As the story was told to me, it all the hatred felt by every Englishman for the men in the burning terror that murdered women and children in their beds could keep back pity from the hearts of those English boys in the lonely station on the coast as they read the signals and realized what they meant and what was happening.

Untrained, probably in a naval school, to send out S.O.S. signals when in distress, the German operator sitting in his little cabin that whirled round and round as the Zeppelin fell down, the fear of a furnace about in his ears, the steady light of the flames about him, mechanically repeated his tragic and ridiculous appeals for succour to listening friends and foes. No human power, he well knew, could save him and his comrades from incineration be-

they struck the sea. But the calls for help continued. The end of the a minute and the they stopped.

The two English lads on duty and at each other and shuddered when silence came, broken by the drone of the phonograph record as if ground on flames, they knew, had led to the cabin; either the those false calls they heard had leaped from the sea to the seas below, or was a bundle of rage and flesh instruments.

U.S.-AMERICAN MARRIAGES
It is reckoned that 6,000
American women have married
German soldiers during the
last twelve months. Some of the
women belong to wealthy
families, but most of them are
nurses, school teachers, shop
girls and even working peasants.

Mr. H. W. 2nd	Mr. H. W. 2nd
Wm. G. Clarke	Miss R. Smith
J. B. Church	Mr. N. W. Stace
A. C. Church	Mr. & Mrs. E.
L. Davis	Simmons
E. Ellsworth	Mr. Fred R. E.
H. T. Eastold	Miss Cathie
	Towers
A. Grant	Mr. A. R. Tow
A. Mack O. E.	Mr. & Mrs. J.
and S	Tuite
Adams	Mr. & Mrs. J.
	Willson

[illegible]

packets, comprising the following:—MAGGIORI 22 lbs. case, Spaghetti 22 lbs. case.

ASSORTED PASTE—Maggiore 1 lb. pkt. Spaghetti 1 lb. pkt. Vermicelli 1 lb. pkt. Noodles 1 lb. pkt. Star-far-far 1 lb. pkt.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

THE PEACE TREATY.

Washington, June 10.
The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate is investigating the leakage and the unauthorized publication of the complete text of the peace treaty. Leading New York bankers suspected in this connection have been subpoenaed and ordered to produce their correspondence with their London and Paris houses. In the Senate Mr. Borah produced a copy which he stated was brought into the United States by a Chicago Journalist. The Senate by 47 votes to 34 ordered publication despite President Wilson's earlier cabled disapprobation.

HUNGARY AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Paris, June 9.
Notice has been given the Hungarians to cease their offensive against the Czechoslovaks.

Vienna, June 9.
A message from Prague says the Czechoslovak Government has decreed martial law, and announces the immediate introduction of a Conscription Act. The "Neue Presse" opines that the decree foreshadows a Czechoslovak declaration of war against Hungary.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

London, June 10.
It is officially announced that Vice Admiral Duff has been appointed Commander-in-Chief for China, Rear Admiral Tophill, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies and Captain Chatfield to be Fourth Sea Lord.

TURKISH MISSION TO PARIS.

Constantinople, June 6.
The Turkish Mission to Paris which sails to-day includes the Grand Vizier, Damadferid Pasha, the ex-Grand Vizier, Tewfik Pasha, the President of the Council, Rizatwrik, the Minister of Finance, Tewfik Bey, the Minister to Switzerland, Residhalis, accompanied by military advisers and secretaries.

HOME CRICKET RESULTS.

London, June 10.
Middlesex beat Hampshire by an innings and 74 runs. Lancashire beat Yorkshire by 140 runs. Derbyshire beat Warwickshire by seven wickets. Somerset beat Gloucestershire by seven wickets. Essex v. Kent, Northants v. Leicestershire, Notts v. Surrey and Sussex v. Australians were all drawn.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

London, June 10.
The King's Birthday military honours include: The Cross of St. Michael and St. George, Sir Hubert Gough, Earl of Cavan, Sir George Milne, Lt.-General Wm. Marshall, and Sir William Robertson.

TRADE STATISTICS.

London, June 23.
Exports have increased by £19,377,321 and imports by £9,749,767 compared with May last year.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 19.
Silver is quoted at 55½ with a quiet market.

GERMANS IN ENGLAND.

QUESTION OF THEIR DEPORTATION.

The question of the repatriation or rather deportation of the Germans interned in Britain was discussed in the House of Lords recently, the question being raised by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Earl of Jersey was put up to state the Government's position, which was that as the Germans had been interned because they could not be trusted, therefore they would have to go, and there was no reason to think that policy would be varied other than in exceptional cases. It appears that a tribunal is to be constituted to which the interned Germans who wish to remain in England can appeal, but in view of the attitude of the Government it is hardly likely that the appeals will be successful. The number now interned is about 6,000, of whom 2,000 were willing to be repatriated. Among those who pleaded that the Government should use some discrimination in the matter of the deportations was the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of St. Asaph, Lord Buckmaster, and the Earl of Selborne. Lord Lambourne, as a member of the Advisory Committee on interned Germans, gave some interesting statistics of the number of Germans in the country. At the beginning of the war they numbered 37,500 and in May 1917 the number at liberty was about 13,000. By July 1918 this number had been further reduced to about 6,000 males, most of whom were either very old or technically aliens or munition workers, these last numbering 600 or 700. Hundreds of the others had sons in the British army, while a large number of the interned were men from prohibited areas who were really interned for their own protection. Lord Lambourne expressed the view that as the Germans were almost invariably good husbands, the wives and children would elect to follow the father if he were repatriated, which would be a loss to Great Britain. The deportation of women and children who knew no German and had never been to Germany was strongly commented upon. The Earl of Selborne described it as an unwarrantable act of tyranny. Viscount Bryce called it a policy of indifference to suffering, and Lord Buckmaster "deplorable and unjust." The Archbishop of Canterbury expressed himself anxious that the country should not do something now which they would be afterwards sorry for or ashamed of, in which he included the deportation of the English wives and children of enemy aliens. It is to be feared that many things are being done of which we shall be ashamed later—though not perhaps for some years, but it is encouraging to find that there is such a strong body of opinion in favour of justice and fairness.

BRITAIN'S PART IN THE WAR.

AMERICAN TRIBUTE.

"England may rightfully claim our affection and admiration," said Father Francis A. Kelley, the Roman Catholic chaplain of the Twenty-seventh (Empire State) Division, just before he left the Hotel Commodore at New York recently for Albany, where a public reception was to be held in his honour by the Mayor and citizens of that city. Albany is the home of the "Fighting Chaplain," as Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan has named him, because he was always at the front when a battle was fought.

Father Kelley's attention had been called to statements by other officers of Gen. O'Ryan's staff, who arrived in New York with him from France that the whole Twenty-seventh Division wanted to be known that the British were not what they were pictured to be by persons who didn't understand them, or who didn't want to if they could.

"The subject is one that is truly close to my heart," said Father Kelley, "and in discussing it I want to do it full justice. We arrived on Decoration Day, 1918. For the first four days we were at St. Nazaire, when word came to us that we were to be brigaded with the British. You may readily understand that it caused not a little consternation in our camp to find that, instead of being with Americans, we were to be sent to a front which had been occupied by our allies. All kinds of rumours were rampant for the first week, until finally, in accord with our orders, we journeyed to the north-eastern part of France."

"I shall never forget the splendid impression which was immediately created—not only upon our officers, but likewise upon our men—by the welcome which we received on our arrival at a little point called Noyelles. It was the welcome of one ally to another; the welcome of the British to the first Americans to arrive upon their front. We were told in no uncertain terms that our coming had been much looked for. That was the first impression, and it proved to be a fulfilment of an old adage—the first impressions are most lasting."

Without delay, English officers were placed on the staff of our commanding general and throughout the different organizations, to conduct a series of training schedules destined to bring us to a point which would make us equal to the British Tommy. They say that the first thing which appeals to a man is his food, and this was no exception. Immediately we were placed upon British rations, and much to our surprise—and may I add our happiness—we found that the rations tendered to us by the English were not surpassed by those of any other army. When you feed the soldier personnel of an army in a manner which suits and contents him, you have gone 90 per cent. toward winning his heart, and that was the first step taken by the British Government to win over to Old England, Young America.

"This was about the 10th of June, and by the 15th we had entered upon our training period. This period was not one of relaxation; rather, it was one of continual application, not only to general ideas, but to every detail; all, however, very important, not only in the theory, but also in the practice of soldiering. We formed our first impressions of the morale and spirit of the British Army from the officers whom they sent to us, and, generally, I am ready to tell you now that no army need ever blush for the kind of officers which Gen. Plumer sent to our division to train our youngsters."

"Hour by hour, with infinite patience, they went through first the theory and then the practice of all things military. While strict and exacting they were never severe, and looked always with a kindly eye upon any material shortcomings exhibited by the lack of our division."

"This period of training continued for about five weeks, with ever increasing accuracy on the part of our boys, and, at the same time, a very increasing diligence on the part of the officers in charge. After the first five weeks, we were informed that our lads had already received such thorough instructions that our work of preparation was finished, and we were ready to move into the line and take over a sector from our Allies, and to show to the world that the youngsters of America could practise all things which had been said of them in these islands."

"We were then moved up to the British front in Belgium, and here, for the first

time our young soldiers met the British "Tommy," men of the rank and file of Old England. We found them an admirable lot of chaps; far from being discouraged at some of their previous repulses, they were hopeful and confident; hopeful that by devotion to duty they might accomplish what had been set for them as a premier task; confident that in their efforts they would be materially aided by those from across the sea. The general expression on our arrival among them was: "Yanks, you're mighty welcome and we are glad to see you. Little did we dream at that time that, within six months, on our having to leave them we should feel very sorry to have to part with such splendid friends."

"Here we began to live with the British Tommy. We were not long in discovering that anything which the British soldier had was ours for the simple asking. They seemed to have an affectionate regard for the fact that we were separated from the other troops of our own country, and vied one with the other to make our work among them and with them as easy and as profitable as possible. Friendships were soon struck between the British Tommy and the Americans of the Twenty-seventh and the Thirtieth Divisions—friendships many of which continue to the present and will continue long into the future."

"Gen. Plumer, with whom we first served, greeted us with the remark that the best they had was none too good for us and that anything which we wished would be ours for the simple asking—provided, of course, it was within their power of giving, and this we found to be carried out in perfect truth during our sojourn on the British front."

"Our first real engagement with the British was at Mt. Kemmel, and here we found not the social, but the fighting Tommy. We soon discovered that he could be as brave as he could be kind; that he could be as courageous as he was affable—and after the first ten days of work in the lines our lads came out vouching for the statement that the Tommy was for us a splendid fighting companion."

"It is needless for me to detail to you all the wonderful qualities of the fighting Englishman. Well nigh onto four years of furious warfare, we found them strong and valiant as well as splendidly disciplined. Never, for a moment, did we see any evidence of poor morale; on the other hand, we continually found in them every evidence of an army well trained both at home and in the field, for their work showed the results not only of four years' training, but of many years of faithful preparation for the tasks which were thrust upon them."

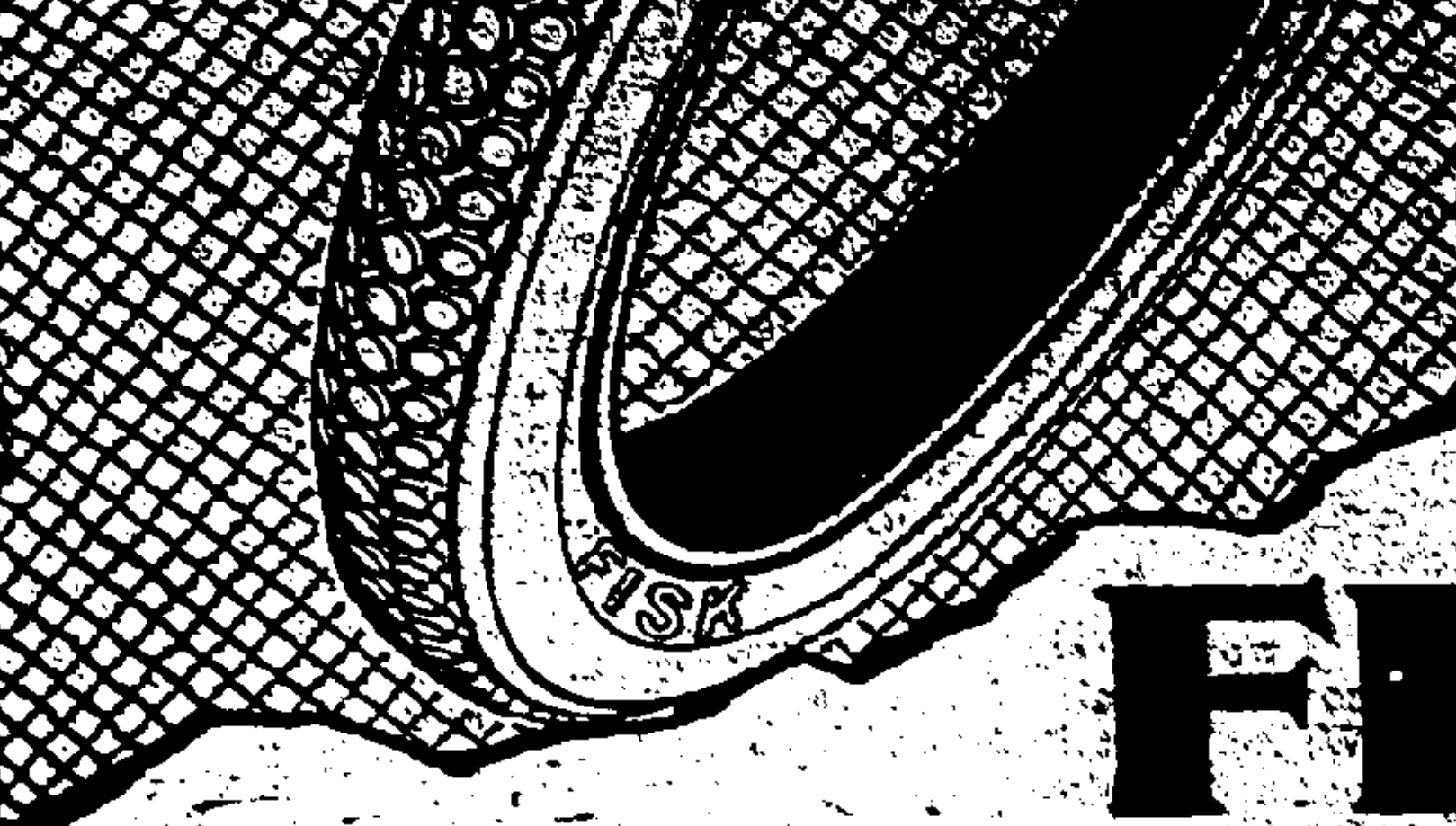
"With the British we served through the furious task on the Ypres salient, and later, with them, we went to break the Hindenburg line. Here, more than at any time before we saw the efficiency of the Australian artillery. Each engagement in which we found ourselves, placed down for us a barrage, under whose protection we could advance with the greatest sense of security. They were accurate, they were timely and efficient, and proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that one of the most important factors in the advance of an army was the work of the artillery."

"Like the English, we found the Australians kind and good-natured; ever ready to help and assist in time of need; ever happy and conversant in time of relaxation. With them, as with the English, our boys soon made friends, with the result that the work of the two American divisions on the British front was rendered more efficient and resourceful by the presence of the Tommy, a factor of good fellowship."

"The splendid impressions which we received of our English allies in the beginning lasted to the end and shall last while memory serves us. We carried back to America with us nothing but kindest thoughts of those with whom we served, proud to have been associated with soldiers of their type, happy in the friendships which we have made with all of them."

"The British officers and men deserve the highest commendation and praise which we Americans can bestow upon them, and after six months of constant association with them I can only say that America never knew, and will never know, all that the greatest of great wars, Her check upon the enemy, her some of her best blood, but she gave it willingly

NOTICES



FISK

NON-SKIDS

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS

Apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

TEL. 659 & 781.



Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scrofula, Red Leg, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If so, don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE OF Clarke's Blood Mixture is verified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—See pamphlet round bottle.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of all chemists and stores.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.

FRANCE EFFECTIVES.

STRIKING WAR RECORD.

The following figures give an idea of the way in which practically the whole of the manhood of France was called upon for military service during the war. In peace time the three mobilised classes furnished 748,000 men, with a cadre of 25,000 officers. During the war the French effectives amounted to:

Feb. 1915—97,758 officers, 4,300,000 men.
Jan. 1916—109,614 officers, 5,096,000 men.
Jan. 1917—115,074 officers, 5,026,000 men.
Jan. 1918—128,372 officers, 5,064,000 men.

These figures show how, in spite of losses and disablement, the numbers were kept up to war strength. In January, 1918, the number of men in the infantry was 500,000 less than in January, 1916, while there were 155,000 more men in the artillery in 1918 than in 1916. The numbers in the cavalry and engineers remained practically stationary, but there was a considerable increase in the air service, which in January, 1916, numbered 1,070 officers and 28,444 men, and in January, 1917, 2,674 officers and 59,275 men.

and without protest—anxious to serve, not only her own interests, but the interests of the entire world eager to give to civilisation and humanity a longer and stronger and a more vital life than ever it had enjoyed in the past; for she sought to give to it a security which time could never take from it.

"It is wonderful to know that a nation, of which we really knew so little, could prove to us in such a short time that she deserved and might rightfully claim our love, our affection, our devotion, and our admiration. This we give to England; this we give to those with whom we fought, and ever shall we hold in highest regard the spirit and dash, the vigour and valour of our cousins across the sea."

LIBBY'S CONDENSED MILK

JUST ARRIVED

FRESH SHIPMENT OF LIBBY'S MILK

30c. per tin or \$3.50 dozen

ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

On and after 1st. July next, the hours of business will be as follows:—

GENERAL STORE, WINE DEPARTMENT and WAREHOUSE.	8.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturdays, 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.
DISPENSING DEPARTMENT.	8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (including Saturdays), Sundays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. 6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

Such Public holidays as are observed by us, same hours as on Sundays.

No Medicines can be obtained after closing hours, as above.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD

Hongkong, 27th June 1917

JUST LANDED, A SHIPMENT OF ESCOFFIER'S SAUCES



Sauce Robert
for
Meats & Poultry.

Sauce Diable
for
Grilled Fish.

DERBY SAUCE, THE FINEST ENGLISH TABLE SAUCE
FOR FISH, MEAT, POULTRY AND GAME.

Obtainable at
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.: FRENCH STORE:
& LEADING STORES.

Wholesale Agents:
FLOQUET & KNOTH.

Madame Lily,

having received information from France

that she may

at present, rely on getting regular

shipments of material from Home, begs

to inform her Clients that she will now

Sell Everything Per Yard,

reserving only certain lines for her

Dressmaking Department

HONGKONG TAILORING CO.

LADIES AND GENTS TAILORING DRAPERS, &c.,

No. 10, D'Aguilar Street, Central,
HONGKONG.

TEL. 2880.

WING ON CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,

Most up-to-date and Cheapest House
in Hongkong.

Prompt attention given to Orders.

JUST ARRIVED.

PONGEE SILK SUITABLE FOR GENT'S AND LADIES' SUMMER
SUITS, DRESSES, SHIRTS, BLOUSES AND UNDERWEAR.
LACE AND EMBROIDERED LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
SWATOW DRAWN WORKS, EMBROIDERIES ON SILK AND
GRASS LINEN.

LACE COLLARS, AND OTHER ARTICLES, ETC.

FILET LACES OF NEW PATTERNS.

BEST QUALITIES, LATEST DESIGNS, MODERATE PRICES
INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,

No. 14, DES VORUX ROAD, CENTRAL

PHONE NO. 215.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

NEW MARKET FOR JAPANESE GOODS.

According to a telegram received in certain quarters it appears that Prague, the capital of the Czech Government, is demanding Japanese goods. There are already plenty of Japanese manufactures in the city. In pre-war times most of the goods came from Vienna in Austria, but these imports have stopped on the outbreak of war, so they have now turned to Japan for a supply. It is said that the purchasing power of the city is very large and that the Czech Minister is desirous of importing goods from Japan.

GERMAN CHEMICAL "BLUFF."

Professor Henry Louis, Professor of Mining at Armstrong College, Newcastle, and president for the second successive year of the Society of Chemical Industry, has just returned from an important conference in France of the leading chemists of the Allied countries, at which plans were laid for Allied co-operation in the chemical industries. Two meetings were held and the members of the Allied Conference agreed in principle to the formation of an Inter-Allied Federation of Pure and Applied Chemistry. This resolution will be submitted to the societies and associations concerned for ratification. It is hoped that the Federation will be definitely established in July. In the opinion of Professor Louis, there is hardly any limit to the possibilities of the International Federation. Germany, he says, has more or less dominated the chemical world by sheer force of "bluff." People had got into their heads that the Germans were the leading chemists of the world. They are, says Professor Louis, nothing of the kind. All the big chemical work had come from France and England. They were going to turn their attention first to international literature. They hoped to get international funds for the carrying on of international research, and to eliminate the wasteful side of competition, and yet at the same time give and play to individuality. We had, Professor Louis pointed out, our raw materials as plentiful as anybody and we had certainly got the brains. We had technical and administrative ability of the highest order, and we had workmen which the war had shown were capable of anything they could be fairly asked to do. Now that Alsace had been recovered by the French there would be an abundance of raw material, and therefore, if we chose to work, there was no reason why the Allied chemists should not hold their own.

BUSINESS IN COTTONS FOR CHINA.

Mail advices which are reaching Manchester from Shanghai (says the Times of April 26) throw an interesting and satisfactory light on the business in cottons for China which has been proceeding on the Manchester Royal Exchange for about two months. These communications make it quite clear that the buying has not been in the main speculative, but has been really to meet actual needs. Something like a revolution has occurred in the commercial and economic situation in Shanghai and other centres. The change began in advance of the Chinese New Year Festival. It was still more in evidence when trading was resumed after the festival holidays were over, nor has there since been any real setback to the movement. The prospect of an early peace in Europe no doubt had its effect, but two or three circumstances in particular have exerted a favourable influence. The political unrest which has so greatly disturbed all commercial operations in China for years is less marked; the country is apparently settling down. The monetary position is easier; exchange has risen; and there is the fact of greatly depleted stocks. Under a strong demand for all classes of cloth prices have improved, advances have been willingly paid, and clearances are freer than they have been for a long time past. Importers and dealers have no longer found such supplies as they had a burden, and confidence has been felt that this spring Shanghai would be practically without stocks of cottons of any description. Another noticeable feature of the position is that the prices which dealers have been prepared to pay for cottons have approximated to replacing cost. The approximation has been partly to the rise in Shanghai but chiefly to the decline in Manchester. Since the Armistice, cloth in Manchester has fallen 40 per cent. to 50 per cent., and to this has to be added a drop in freight, and the cessation of war insurance. These reductions have impressed traders in China. The slump in cloth in Lancashire is not an agreeable fact to producers, merchants, or agents, but, at any rate, it has facilitated business for China, and as cotton has come down more heavily than yarn and cloth, traders have had some compensation for the decline in the finished articles. There is the further hopeful circumstance that sellers in China have been disposing of various fabrics at a good deal over pre-war prices. It is known in Manchester that many of the Shanghai firms who sell Manchester goods have been lately doing very well indeed. One very significant fact among others is reported, namely, that in a number of instances cloth of old design that has been lying in the godowns for years and has been regarded as practically unsaleable has been cleared out. The improvement in exchange has helped to cover the loss on these goods that otherwise would have been inevitable.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January 1919.

LESSONS IN CHINESE

MR. LI HOY FAN, a Chinese graduate from the University of London, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of teaching Europeans to read and write Chinese, and is also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend to learn the Chinese language are requested to write care of "Hongkong Telegraph" Office or direct to Mr. Li HoY Fan, 121 Wellington Street, first floor and to Messrs. Elders and Sons, Old Supreme Court, Ground floor.

MARTIN'S
APOLASTEL
PILLS

MARTIN'S
APOLASTEL
PILLS

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

1/4 Demand	3/6 3/4
30 d/s	3/6 1/16
30 d/s	3/7 3/16
4 m/s	3/7 5/16
1/4 Shanghai	Nom.
1/4 Singapore	152
1/4 Japan	162
1/4 India	Nom.
Demand India	Nom.
1/4 San Francisco	82 1/4
1/4 Co & New York	206
1/4 Java	206
1/4 Marks	Nom.
1/4 France	522 1/2
Demand Paris	522 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	3/8
4 m/s D/P	3/8 1/4
4 m/s L/C	3/8 1/4
10 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	3/8 1/4
10 d/s San Francisco	83 1/2
10 d/s Co & New York	206
10 d/s Marks	Nom.
10 d/s France	522 1/2
10 d/s India	162
10 d/s Japan	152
10 d/s Singapore	152
10 d/s Shanghai	Nom.
10 d/s On Bangkok	43 1/4
10 d/s Sovereign	555 Nom.
10 d/s Gold leaf per Tael	38 20
10 d/s Silver per oz	54 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	8 1/2 dis.
" 10 "	10 dis.
" 5 "	14 dis.
C. coins	4 1/2 dis.

cent. to 50 per cent., and to this has to be added a drop in freight, and the cessation of war insurance. These reductions have impressed traders in China. The slump in cloth in Lancashire is not an agreeable fact to producers, merchants, or agents, but, at any rate, it has facilitated business for China, and as cotton has come down more heavily than yarn and cloth, traders have had some compensation for the decline in the finished articles. There is the further hopeful circumstance that sellers in China have been disposing of various fabrics at a good deal over pre-war prices. It is known in Manchester that many of the Shanghai firms who sell Manchester goods have been lately doing very well indeed. One very significant fact among others is reported, namely, that in a number of instances cloth of old design that has been lying in the godowns for years and has been regarded as practically unsaleable has been cleared out. The improvement in exchange has helped to cover the loss on these goods that otherwise would have been inevitable.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

Specialized in China by Presidential Mandate of 1912 November, 1912

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$12,370,000
Reserve Funds \$9,197,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES & SUB-BRANCHES:
(Peking): Haining, Tongchow, (North): Miyun, Chohaiien, Pabiao, Niulansan, Huananhu, (Chihbi): Tientsin, Paotinfu, Lutai, Tsinhsien, Sangfang, Shuntchufu, Tangshan, Taming, Chohaihsien Weinsien, (Manchuria): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Taitshar, Newchang, Hsiao-yunchow, Hehe, Hsinmingtu, Tsaoanfu, Harbin, Dalai, Antung, Tiching, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suifu, Hailunfu, Ninguta, Kungchuling, Liaoyang, Fuyu, Yenchu, Kaipingien (Hupei): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (Hunan): Changsha, (Kiangsu): Shanghai, Nanjing, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wuyih, Hanchowfu, Tungchow, (South): Tsinkiangpo, (Shantung): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chafoo, Tenghsien, Linhsienhsien, (Shansi): Taiyuanfu, Yunhsien, Sinkianghsien, Tatsingfu, (Honnai): Kailung, Chowkiakow, Hsinhsien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kungchow, Fokien): Foochow, Amoy, Hankong, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Santiao, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaoxing, Hsuehchow, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintshien, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangfow, Luchowfu, Tatum, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuen): Kweichow: Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow: Paotowchen (Tshar): Kalgan Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Haktiao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for home exchange.

TSUYE PEI, Manager.

RAMSAY & CO.

WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF TYPEWRITERS ALWAYS IN STOCK AND SOLICIT YOUR KIND INSPECTION. WE SPECIALISE IN TYPEWRITER REPAIRS WHICH ARE EXECUTED BY EXPERT MECHANICS. WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO SUPPLY TYPEWRITER REQUISITES. SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR RIBBONS CARBON PAPER, ETC.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD

TIME TABLE.		WEEK DAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	Every 15 min.	
8.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	10 min.	
9.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10 min.	
10.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	10 min.	
11.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	10 min.	
12.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	10 min.	
1.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	10 min.	
2.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	10 min.	
3.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	10 min.	
4.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	10 min.	
5.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	10 min.	

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	10 min.
9.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10 min.
10.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	10 min.
11.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	10 min.
12.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	10 min.
1.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	10 min.
2.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	10 min.
3.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	10 min.
4.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	10 min.
5.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS.

By arrangement with the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON

CARPET CLEANING

THE DIAMOND DYEING

AND

DRY CLEANING CO.

Agent,

CASSUM AHMED

General Draper

32 & 34 Wellington Street

Branch 28 Nathan Road

Kowloon

TEL. 71402.

BANKS.

BANK OF CHINA.

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and

General Banking Business

Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED

DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN.

Chief Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK.)

Head Office: 15 bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital 40,000,000.

Reserves 10,000,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Nanking, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wuyih, Hanchowfu, Tungchow, (South): Tsinkiangpo, (Shantung): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chafoo, Tenghsien, Linhsienhsien, (Shansi): Taiyuanfu, Yunhsien, Sinkianghsien, Tatsingfu, (Honnai): Kailung, Chowkiakow, Hsinhsien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kungchow, Fokien): Foochow, Amoy, Hankong, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Santiao, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaoxing, Hsuehchow, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintshien, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangfow, Luchowfu, Tatum, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuen): Kweichow: Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow: Paotowchen (Tshar): Kalgan Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Haktiao.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co. Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 31st, 1918.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE

DE CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK.)

Subscribed Capital Frs. 75,000,000

Paid up " " 37,500,000

(1/3 of the Capital i.e. Frs. 25,000,000, subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot

General Manager: A. J. Fernotte

HEAD OFFICE

74, Rue Saint-Lazare PARIS

BRANCHES

Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wuyih, Hanchowfu, Tungchow, (South): Tsinkiangpo, (Shantung): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chafoo, Tenghsien, Linhsienhsien, (Shansi): Taiyuanfu, Yunhsien, Sinkianghsien, Tatsingfu, (Honnai): Kailung, Chowkiakow, Hsinhsien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kungchow, Fokien): Foochow, Amoy, Hankong, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Santiao, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaoxing, Hsuehchow, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintshien, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangfow, Luchowfu, Tatum, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuen): Kweichow: Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow: Paotowchen (Tshar): Kalgan Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Haktiao.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: The London County Westminister and Parr's Bank Ltd. The London Joint City and Midland Bank Ltd.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co. Correspondents in the Chief Commercial centres of the world.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:

CHIBANKIND

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local currency and in Gold.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. AUGUSTE JOUKNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Queen's Building,

5, Chester Road. Tel. 2446.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

司公限有行銀亞東

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid up Capital \$2,000,000.

Directors.

Mr. Fong Wai Tze, Chairman.
Mr. Chan Yung Hong, Mr. I. K. Koon, Mr. Kan Ying Hui, Mr. Mok Ching Kung, Mr. Chan Ching Shuk, Mr. W. C. Yung, Mr. Chan Yat Ming, Mr. Fung Fung Shun, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Ng Chung Luk.

Chief Manager: Mr. Kan Tong Po.

Asst. Manager: Mr. Li Tze ong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

Kan Tong Po, Chief Manager.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK LTD.

司公限有行銀商華

Head Office: 11, Queen's Road Central.

Branches: Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wuyih, Hanchowfu, Tungchow, (South): Tsinkiangpo, (Shantung): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chafoo, Tenghsien, Linhsienhsien, (Shansi): Taiyuanfu, Yunhsien, Sinkianghsien, Tatsingfu, (Honnai): Kailung, Chowkiakow, Hsinhsien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kungchow, Fokien): Foochow, Amoy, Hankong, Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Santiao, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaoxing, Hsuehchow, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchowfu, Chintshien, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Pangfow, Luchowfu, Tatum, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuen): Kweichow: Kweichowfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow: Paotowchen (Tshar): Kalgan Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Haktiao.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

